The New-York Times.

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THE SOLDIER ELEMENT

Manifestly the Time of the Soldier is not Past.

The Sentiment from which the Pittsburg Convention Sprang.

Where the Work of Reconciliation Should Begin.

Who Are the Reconciled and who the Unreconciled.

Grand Torchlight Procession and Brilliant Illumination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Convention had its inception in suggestions made at an accidental meeting of soldiers at the time of the Philadelphia Convention that nominated President Grant. The men who then determined that the call should be issued never for one instant conceived of the grandness, the magnitude and the power of the great assembly of brave and renowned veterans that has been drawn together by the unbroken, always lasting, bonds of old comradeship. At the time when it was decided to hold the Convention the din of loud boasts of an impending political revolution filled the land. It had been proclaimed that the time of the soldier had passed, the old regimental color was to be torn down, the battle-stained and torn flags were to be forever furled. Faith that men would continue to indorse with votes the principles for which they risked their lives, was the only ground of confidence that the soldiers stood by the old banner, and would respond to the call. That faith is justified. The time of the soldiers has not passed. Gen. Garfield struck a true and responsive chord when he said the time had come for the soldiers to advance to the front. It was this feeling that contributed most to the magnitude of the gathering. There has never been such a meeting of the men who conquered the rebellion since the armies were disbanded. There never will be such again. One by one the maimed veterans that came home with bodies almost as much torn with shot and shell as the regimental standards, are passing away. Those who, fortunately, returned unscarred by battle, die by hundreds with the years. These thoughts have found frequent expression and have intensified the emotions awakened by the mere renewal of old companionship. Cheers and shouts, however loud, did not give expression to the deepest social feelings of brave hearts. The result has been to harmonize and unify action. The soldiers' element of the land now goes into the political contest as armies go into a battle, a common impulse leading and a common purpose strong. Every soldier goes home to work heartily and enthusiastically for the Republican cause, with the conviction that it is founded in right and must prevail.

The Convention of Veterans had a short business meeting this morning, adopted a short series of resolutions and adjourned without date. The meeting was merely formal in its character, but the lower part of the hall was packed full, and half the seats on the first balcony were filled. The procession, which was formed and had begun to march when the Convention met, was sufficiently attractive to keep the great mass of the people out of doors. The meeting was scarcely less spirited than yesterday. The resolutions prepared by the Committee gave entire satisfaction to the Convention. There were some who would have been glad of an expression by the Convention on some points not mentioned, as, for instance, land bounties for soldiers, but to what was asserted in the resolutions there was no dissent. The protest against a transfer of the Government to the coalition recently opposed to the constitutional amendments, the reaffirmation of the soldiers' confidence in President Grant, and the expression of sympathy and support for Hartranft, and the name of Senator Wilson, were each enthusiastically received. Perhaps the sentiment, "We cherish no sentiments of revenge toward our fellow-citizens of the South," was the most heartily applauded of all. It was clear from the tone of the Convention from beginning to end, that so far as the soldier element of the North is concerned, there is complete reconciliation. Their dead comrades filled the "bloody chasm." Standing by the buried heaps of slain the veterans weep but do not hate.

A queer paper here, which runs a half-and-half ticket and is pretentiously virtuous, tried to scare the Convention into avoiding all mention of Hartranft's name, and was perfectly horrified that it should pass a resolution expressing confidence in his integrity. Sorehead papers in other parts of the country are trying to belittle the meeting and make it appear that it was run only in the interest of the election of Hartranft. The course of these opposition sheets made it impossible for the Convention not to give some expression toward him. Silence would have been the strongest kind of expression against him, but in fact, as has been evident all the time, Hartranft has most completely the confidence of his old companions in arms. Those who knew him best—as Gen. Griffin, of New-Hampshire, and Gen. Burnside, under whom he served—are his warmest champions. The Convention was called to aid the national canvass, and if by its timid action it had defeated Hartranft, it would have served its principal purpose but poorly. What it has done is both politic and honest.

Today has been given up by the whole of Western Pennsylvania to a grand ratification of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. The Soldiers' Convention closed, yesterday, peaceably, but the veterans remained here today and united with the citizens in the great demonstration. It is estimated that 100,000 people have been in Pittsburg today from places outside its limits. The day was fine till 10 o'clock in the evening, when it began to rain.

In the morning the streets were thronged with people and the sidewalks almost impassable, while the daylight procession was formed and marching. In the procession was represented the various trades and manufactures of Pittsburg. There were a great number of Grant and Wilson and Hartranft Clubs, comprising many thousands of men, and carriages and teams of all description. The streets were beautifully decorated. Many of the displays by private parties would have been noticeable among the elaborate ornamentation of some of the famous carnival days of European cities. The procession was two hours and a half in passing. In the afternoon 5,000 or 6,000 people proceeded to Friendship Grove, where Gen. Noyes spoke for a short time, and was followed by Gen. Butler, who did not arrive in the city till afternoon.

A most brilliant display was made in the evening, when the streets were illuminated and the torchlight procession moved. This procession must have contained as many as 10,000 men bearing torches. It was an hour and twenty-five minutes passing in solid columns, and its movement was quickened by the rain, which began falling about an hour after the march commenced. Almost every house on the line of march was illuminated, and if no more Democrats can be found in Pittsburg than there were dark buildings to-night, it would not be worth while to count their votes at all in November. But to the credit of the city be it said, that the doors of its citizens, without regard to party, were thrown open to the soldiers, and doubtless many Democrats purchased and burned extra candles this evening.

Mr. Greeley is expected to-morrow, but he comes at a bad time, and will not get much of a reception. At midnight departures began for distant parts of the country, both East and West, and by to-morrow at noon the city will be left with only its usual population.

Proceedings of the Convention.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Convention reassembled in the Opera-house and was called to order at 10½ o'clock. Rev. John Sands, of Pittsburg, made a fervent prayer for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously approved by the Convention:

We, the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war, in mass convention in Pittsburg, assembled for the purpose of expressing our firm convictions upon issues which are logical results of the war, do affirm

First—That it is a source of unmingled pleasure to meet again, and reviving the memories of our campaigns for union and liberty, thence to draw lessons for present duty and future guidance.

Second—We reaffirm our devotion to the union of the States. The arbitrament of war has decreed that we are one nation, with one flag, with liberty and equality before the law for all men, and that the national authority is essential to establish, protect and defend the liberty and the inalienable rights of the people.

Third—We enter our solemn protest against transferring the control of the army and navy, the Treasury and the entire Government, the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendments, with the execution of the laws themselves, to an illicit and corrupt coalition, composed chiefly of elements but recently in open hostility to them all.

Fourth—We cherish no spirit of revenge toward our fellow-citizens of the South. The magnanimity of our late Commander-in-Chief on the field of Appomattox was a sufficient pledge of the Union Army that the "bloody chasm" of the war was closed, and "with malice toward none but with charity to all," we extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who accept in good faith the results of the war, and who will extend to every American citizen, of whatever race or color, the rights which are solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Fifth—[illegible] the patriotism and gratitude of the nation, we confide to it every interest of the Union soldier; and we here express our most cordial appreciation of the unparalleled generosity of the people, as expressed through Congress in the laws providing pensions and bounties, and we fully believe that any irregularities which may appear will be cheerfully and promptly corrected.

Sixth—We gladly and proudly reaffirm our enthusiastic confidence in the integrity, patriotism and ability of President Grant. We point to his [illegible] for opinions and recommendations in harmony with the most advanced political sentiment; we point to the condition of the country in all its relations, foreign and domestic, for the proof that its laws are well administered and its honor maintained. We rejoice to see associated with him the incorruptible and indefatigable patriot and representative of American institutions, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Seventh—[illegible] to President Grant and Congress in reforming the civil service and establishing the highest standard of fidelity among all the servants of the Government.

Eighth—Although this Convention is purely national in its inception and purposes, we cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy and giving our cordial support to our gallant comrade leading the column in Pennsylvania, whose illustrious record as a brave and faithful soldier should endear him to every loyal heart. GEN. J. C. ABBOTT, Chairman.

After the reading of the resolutions Gen. Logan said that a large number of letters and telegrams addressed to the Convention had been received, and unless objection was made they would be published in the regular report of the proceedings without being read before the Convention. No objections were made.

Gen. Burnside then moved that the thanks of the soldiers and sailors be tendered to the hospitable citizens of Pittsburg for the kindness shown to them while in the city, and after the passage of the resolution of thanks, Gen. Logan, of Illinois, spoke as follows:

Comrades, one word let me say before we part—one word before we return to our homes; there is no reconciliation required on our part; we are the friends and aiders of the prosperity and peace of this country, and we sustain the banner of our old comrades. When those men who drew their blades against this country become reconciled to that banner and to the authority of the nation, then shall harmony and peace prevail. For our own part there is no need of reconciliation. Let us go home fully determined to win this great victory, and by it to place the heroes of the loyal people in control of our institutions. Let each one go home to his city, to his town, his hamlet, and insist on all his friends voting not only for Gen. Grant and Henry Wilson, but the whole ticket down to the lowest man. Try to have a Republican triumph; that is what we want, that is what we must have in order to secure peace, happiness and prosperity in this country.

After prayer the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PORK-PACKERS' CONVENTION.

They Meet and Organize for Business—List of Committees.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Pork-packers' Convention assembled in the Common Council Chamber at 10 o'clock, this morning, and was called to order by Geo. F. Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Mayor Davis was introduced and delivered a speech of welcome. Mr. Geo. F. Davis followed in a speech, after which Geo. D. Cragin, of New-York, was chosen temporary Chairman, and E. W. Mullen, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary Secretary. The following Committees were then chosen:

On Permanent Organization—Messrs. Geo. F. Davis, of Ohio; Geo. Higgins, of Illinois; Geo. Balwin, of Boston; Warren Mitchell of Kentucky; J. G. Harvey of Maryland.

On Credentials—Cyrus Dupee, of Massachusetts; B. S. Cunningham, of Ohio; Samuel Daily, of New-York; Joshua Stiles and J. M. Duncan, of Kentucky.

On Business—Chas. Culbertson, of Illinois; T. J. Martin, of Kentucky; J. F. Armor, of Wisconsin; W. H. Hamilton, of Missouri; Chas. Kahn, Jr., of Cincinnati; H. T. Sample, of Indiana; Geo. B. Smith, of Iowa; Geo. D. Cragin, of New-York.

The subject of the basis of representation was brought up, and, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee on Business.

The Convention then adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

The delegates visited the Chamber of Commerce at noon today. They will attend the Industrial Exposition this evening.

A TERRIBLE MYSTERY.

Two Men Found Dead Near a Maryland Country Road, Each Having a Pistol—Was It a Duel?

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—Yesterday afternoon the bodies of two white men were found lying in a dense thicket alongside of the Washington Turnpike, about three miles from this city. One body was lying with the face down, and under it was found a small pistol; the other was lying on the back with a small pistol beside it. Both the bodies were in such an advanced stage of decomposition as to render the recognition of the features impossible. Nothing was found with the remains except two tickets for Pittsburg via the Northern Central Railroad. Both men were about six feet in height, and were well dressed in black coats, pants and vests, and gray-ribbed hats; one wore gaiters and the other slippers. The Coroner's Jury failed to discover anything relating to the deceased.

Convention of the Odd-Fellows' Grand Lodge.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. assembled this morning. The report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, fixing the pay of officers and representatives at $3 per day for seven days, and mileage at five cents per mile to and from the place of meeting, was concurred in. The special order of the day, the proposed amendments to the Constitution, was then taken up.

The amendment providing that a member of the Order suspended or expelled from a lodge or encampment in any jurisdiction or sovereignty shall not be admitted to membership in a lodge or encampment in another jurisdiction or sovereignty, without first obtaining the consent of the lodge or encampment from which he is suspended or expelled; provided, however, that the members suspended or dropped for nonpayment of dues only may be admitted to membership in another jurisdiction or sovereignty upon such conditions and under such rules and regulations as this Grand Lodge may have prescribed, or may at any time adopt, was unanimously adopted.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the reports of a committee on the subject of the extent and character of the jurisdiction assumed by the State Grand Bodies over subordinates originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of the United States and afterwards transferred to an adjoining State.

The Grand Lodge Committee reported that the law on the subject seemed fixed by long usage of this body. They concurred in the views of the Grand Sire in his report, and the Committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Various other reports were submitted, on which no final action was taken. At 6 o'clock the Lodge adjourned until to-morrow at 9 A. M.

DEFALCATION IN THE TREASURY.

The Facts About the Case—James J. Johnson the Culprit—Johnson a Democrat, Appointed in 1866.

The rumors of a defalcation in the United States Treasury in this City, which prevailed yesterday, prove to be well founded. From the inquiries we have made, we learn that James J. Johnson, the head of the stamp division—that in which stamps are sold—is the guilty party. He left the office about the middle of August on the usual annual leave of absence of two weeks. Though he failed to return at the end of the time, no suspicion was excited, until it was accidentally learned, a day or two later, that his family did not know where he had gone to, and had not heard from him since he left. An examination of his accounts was at once made, and although at first everything seemed to be correct, a closer investigation showed that there was undoubtedly a considerable defalcation, though even yet its precise amount has not been ascertained. It cannot exceed $165,000, and may be considerably less.

The way in which the fraud was accomplished and concealed is not fully known. He failed to enter upon his books a large amount of stamps received from Washington a few days before he left, and in the ordinary routine of the office this omission would not be detected until his monthly account was made up at the end of August. Even then the fraud might have been concealed somewhat longer, for he could have reported that he had on hand a larger amount of stamps than he actually had.

It is the misfortune of the Assistant Treasurer's office that owing to the immense volume of its business—some two thousand millions a year—it is absolutely impossible, with any reasonable force, to verify, by actual count, except at long intervals, the gold, currency or other property reputed to be on hand. Even to count the packages is a long work, and when this is done it may turn out that the packages do not contain the amount represented. This weakness in the system has always been known, but it has proved impossible to remedy it. There may be a monthly or weekly examination and counting of every coin, bill or stamp if a sufficient force is provided, but in the course of the following month or week the crime may be committed. It is probable that Johnson's crime was committed in some such way.

As soon as Johnson's defalcation was suspected, the Secretary of the Treasury was advised, and a thorough examination of the entire office requested. This has been going on for a couple of weeks, but it is not yet completed, and the examiners here were unable to give the facts positively till a corresponding examination of the records at Washington had been made, and hence have been subject to some unjust criticism in the evening papers. The defalcation was kept secret in the hope that Johnson's whereabouts could be ascertained.

The Assistant Treasurer's office is one of the few Government offices where the system of appointment and removal for political reasons has never prevailed. In fact, the civil service system has existed there. Johnson's case is a striking proof of that. Though an active Democrat at Albany, the friend of Mr. Cassidy of the *Argus*, he was appointed to a subordinate position in 1866 by Mr. Van Dyck, a Republican, and has continued in the office under three successive Republican Assistant Treasurers, being gradually promoted till he was placed at the head of the stamp division about two years since. No one ventures to intimate that any blame is to be attached to Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse.

Resignation of the President of a German Greeley Club—He is Disgusted at the Coalition with Tammany.

Mr. Jacob C. Hoffman, late President of the German Liberal Republican organization of the Twelfth Assembly District, has resigned his position, and publishes the following letter, addressed to his former associates:

To the Members of the German Liberal Republican Greeley-Brown Campaign Club of the Twelfth Assembly District:

GENTLEMEN: The late actions of the Liberal Republican Party not being in harmony with my Republican principles, I hereby tender you my resignation as President of the German Liberal Republican Greeley-Brown Campaign Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, with the request that it be accepted, as I am unwilling to have any further connection with the Liberal Republican Party. At the same time, I deem it my duty to give the reasons which compel me to take this step. As you all are aware, I accepted the position as your presiding officer only after mature reflection, and under the firm belief that the Liberal Republican Party would sincerely labor for a reform in the administration of the National Government, and that the election of Greeley as President would be beneficial to the country.

Assurances were freely made that the campaign should be carried on on an honest Republican basis. How these assurances were kept can best be seen by the bargains made when honesty and principle alike were sacrificed. Nominations were made and compromises entered into which every honest and fair-minded man must repel with contempt. It will be apparent to every intelligent citizen that this coalition is unable to carry out the many promised reforms in the administration of the National Government. The union of so-called Liberal Republicans for the purpose of satisfying the ambition of malcontents on the one side, and the placing in power the convicted Tammany Hall swindlers on the other, can certainly have no other excuse than the bargain and sale of the votes of the people. Yes, by the meanest of tricks, great magnanimity, even patriotism, is now conceded to the leaders of the corrupt Tammany Hall gang, only because they furnish the means out of the moneys stolen from the City to carry on this, your good work. What good can come of such a reform movement? What will become of our country if such corrupt bargaining should carry the day? These questions the voters of the United States will answer on election day by the triumphant election of the regular Republican candidates. Having always been a member of the Republican Party, it is impossible for me to act with you any longer; for truth crushed down will rise again, and therefore, abhorring the shameful coalition with the Tammany Hall Democrats, I return again to the true Republican Party, and shall exercise the first and most holy duty of every citizen—that of voting—by casting my ballot on election day for the regular Republican ticket, and let our watchword be victory—victory of the whole Republican ticket, for the success of which I shall hereafter bend all energies. JACOB C. HOFFMAN.

"Bad Campaign Tactics."

Under this head, the *Express* of last evening publishes the following as an "editorial." It does not say that it has stolen it from some other paper, and the intrinsic merits of the article rather lead to the supposition that it is "E. B.'s" own. What it means, we cannot exactly say, but it seems intended as a rebuke to the Greeleyites:

"One well-developed, well-fortified fact, proving a man to be, or to have been, corrupt, is enough, as signalizing his whole character—but when this one is swamped in dozens of others not true, this one ever ceases to hurt the criminally corrupt man—for the public then will not accept or credit the *real* fact. Hence, we see, besides many other charges, the allegation that five United States Senators had to be purchased to establish in Washington the Potomac Railroad, and thus, without the shadow of a proof, it jeopards the force of other pretty well established facts."

Observe how beautiful is the English language when written by a master.

E. S. Hoode—Correction.

We are satisfied we did this gentleman an injustice in classifying him recently as connected with the Tammany Ring. The number to whom the charge rightfully belongs is sufficiently large already without including the innocent, and we accordingly take pleasure in making this correction.

MR. GREELEY "GOING WEST"

A Presidential Candidate in the Disguise of a Farmer.

Apathetic Indifference of the People of New-Jersey to the Philosopher's Movements—"Are You Horace?"—Cheers for Governor Randolph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Mr. Greeley arrived here this afternoon on his way to Cincinnati to attend the Industrial Exhibition now being held in that city. He was accompanied by Messrs. James W. Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Council, and Mr. J. L. Keck, President of the Board of Aldermen, Cincinnati, who compose the Committee appointed by the managers of the Industrial Exhibition to request his attendance at the Fair and accept the hospitalities of the city. The invitation was originally extended in a purely non-political spirit, and an invitation was also given to President Grant to accompany the Committee to Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT GRANT DECLINES.

On Friday evening Messrs. Fitzgerald and Keck called upon the President at his cottage in Long Branch, and formally announced the purpose of their visit. The President immediately perceived that a visit to Cincinnati in company with Mr. Greeley, under any pretense, would bear a political aspect, and while courteously acknowledging the invitation, he respectfully, but firmly declined. In a subsequent conversation with the members of the Committee, he expressed his extreme reluctance to attend unnecessary political demonstrations, alleging the indelicacy of such proceeding in a Presidential candidate. His career, he said, previous to and since his election as President, was well known to the nation, and if it could not stand the test of public opinion, it would have to go undefended by political harangues. After an exchange of good wishes the Committee withdrew.

WOULD-BE-PRESIDENT GREELEY ACCEPTS.

They next presented themselves before Mr. Greeley, who was not troubled by the considerations of delicacy or propriety that have hitherto controlled the actions of candidates for Chief Magistrate, but accepted without hesitation, and signified his willingness to enlighten the inhabitants of Cincinnati on what he knows, or perhaps does not know, about farming.

COLD RECEPTIONS.

The journey thus far has not presented much to tickle the vanity of the mock Sage or to increase his chances of success in the political contest. He left Jersey City this morning at 8:00. The Committee of Reception, a few personal friends, the members of the Press, and a few idlers were all that the great man's presence brought together. There was no attempt at a demonstration, and not a single cheer accompanied him on his departure.

At Newark he was joined by Gov. Randolph. About twenty men and boys cheered the Governor and the "philosopher," and the latter gravely took it to himself and bowed. At New-Brunswick about fifty persons were assembled, and Mr. Greeley was called upon the platform. Gov. Randolph introduced Mr. Greeley in a speech, in which he promised him a large Democratic majority in New-Jersey, and expressed his belief in his election next November. Mr. Greeley, in reply to a call for a speech, said he had a long journey to perform, and as he proposed to deliver several open-air addresses, he begged to be excused from making any further remarks. The train then moved off without any manifest enthusiasm.

ILL-TIMED APOLOGIES.

On the cars, Mr. Greeley held little conversation with any one, and evidently was not very well pleased with his receptions. His followers seemed more hopeful, and were disposed to regard affairs in a more favorable light, but to their excuses for the lack of numbers that came to greet him, and their statement of his strength in the State, he returned quiet and rather doleful responses. The subject then appeared to be studiously avoided, and having succeeded in inducing Mr. Greeley to enlighten them on the mysteries of squash growing, they became thoughtful and earnest listeners. Later on in the day he offered a single opinion in reference to the present Liberal situation. He claimed to have on his side the thought and intelligence of the nation, if not the numbers and influence.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.

At Trenton about 200 persons cheered for Mr. Greeley, and calls were made for a speech. He said:

CITIZENS OF NEW-JERSEY: In so far as your coming here indicates a personal interest in me, I thank you from my heart. If it also indicates an interest in the great Liberal movement of which I am, to some extent, an exponent, and which, I trust, is destined to reunite our people in the bonds of genuine sympathy, to build up the waste places, the result of the war, to turn aside and efface the bitter memories of a few years back—in so far as your coming here is in sympathy with that movement, I thank you still more heartily. [Applause.] That is all I desire to say now.

"ARE YOU HORACE?"

The Pennsylvania Committee, consisting of Gov. Bigler, Dr. Carpenter and John M. Hutchinson, here joined the party. At Morrisville some fifty pert children, laughing and shouting, "Are you Horace?" greeted the "sage," but the few men who were present uttered not a word and kept aloof. Mr. Greeley, standing on the platform of the cars, watching everything intently, seemed to feel his position. At last, as the train was leaving, a drunken fellow, whose appearance evoked a shout of laughter, came and shook his hand. Mr. Greeley retired in disgust.

A LONGER SPEECH.

At Bristol, about 300 persons received him with a band. He was introduced by Capt. Cameron, and delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen, I greet your assemblage on this occasion as a happy omen of union and energy in the contest before us. I greet this mingling of people from either side of your great river in one assemblage as a type of the gathering of men from one party and from the other party, in an honest effort to improve the operations of your Government, and to make the American people more united in heart and in sympathy—united not merely under one flag, but united as people who have differed and have fought, but have settled their controversies and are resolved evermore to live in peace and harmony. [Applause.] I greet, then, your gathering in such vast numbers on this occasion as a joyful omen of what is to be in the election before us. I hold it a sign that New-Jersey on one hand and Pennsylvania on the other will raise their voices and give their votes for the great work of reform and reconciliation on which we have entered. [Cheers.] Friends, neighbors, I bid you a kindly farewell.

Speeches of Mr. Greeley Along the Route.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 18.—At Middletown Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You will not expect a speech from me, as I have been traveling and talking all day so far. You will only expect me to say that I come among you, a citizen among citizens, all alike interested in the welfare of our common country, every one of us, I trust, determined so to act, so to deliberate, so to vote as shall in his judgment subserve the high ends of liberty and national prosperity. These are my purposes, and whether it shall in your judgment be wiser to act in the present contest with me or against me will make no difference as far as I am concerned. You are here citizens of different politics and different parties; but I am sure animated by a common patriotism and earnest purpose that this grand Republic shall receive no detriment at your hands. War, steel, against corruption in whatever party; war against whatever would set us against each other and keep us a divided when we should be a united people. Do that which in your own judgments and consciences shall seem you to be best, and I, at any rate, shall acquiesce cheerfully in your verdict.

In a similar speech Mr. Greeley responded to an address from the Harrisburg Committee of Reception. When the party reached Harrisburg a large assemblage awaited his arrival. In reply to a call for a speech, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF HARRISBURG: Scarcely had the last gun of our great civil war ceased to reverberate over the hills of Virginia, when my voice was raised earnestly if not loudly in favor of forbearance and mercy and amnesty and reconciliation. I felt that there had been bloodshed enough, devastation enough, destruction enough, and that what was now needed was a manifestation of the spirit of heaven-born charity. I remember that dying injunction of the great Hebrew King David, that vengeance should be wrought on his chief officer, Joab, because he had shed the blood of war in peace. I would have no drop of human blood shed more, than absolute necessity should dictate. So then at that early day, when the country was infuriated by the assassination of its President, I dared to speak, when there were very few to hear, on the side of forgiveness. Time passed on. At different times I was required, it seemed, to give testimony to unwilling ears. I happen now to be a candidate, very unexpectedly to myself, mainly because of those early utterances. I think they, more than anything else, decided the state of things which made me a candidate for your suffrages. I speak these words now because, fellow-citizens, at some time you may be required to speak on popular truths, and I wish you to feel that the truth which today rejects, to-morrow or next day will welcome. Now, I stand above all things the candidate of universal amnesty. I have fought the battle for impartial suffrage until victory is won. I now demand the completion of the national triumph in the relief of every man now disfranchised because of his part in the late rebellion. His relief by a perfect amnesty. We had a glorious promise of that amnesty in the platform of the Republican Party of 1868. That promise has not yet been performed. I stand here to demand that it shall. If I could insure the success of that amnesty better by ceasing to be a candidate, I would gladly do so. I desire only that our disfranchised and proscribed fellow-citizens may be welcomed back under the folds of the national flag, which in an unwise hour they deserted; shall be welcomed back, not as penitents, but as fellow-citizens who, having seen the error of their ways, and having again renewed their old fidelity to their country, shall be like you and me, like every man, white or black in this country, as a citizen simple, and only on that platform. For that purpose I stand before you.

Greeley also delivered short speeches at Newport, Wiffin, Lewiston, Huntington, Tyrone, and shortly after 10 o'clock arrived at Altoona, where he will remain during the night. Mr. Greeley arrived here at Altoona at 10 o'clock this evening, and was very warmly received by a large crowd of his supporters. He was introduced by Gov. Randolph and said:

GENTLEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA: I am among you a citizen, face to face with his fellow-citizens, simply to say that my being a candidate before you was not my work. It was the choice of others, whether wisely or not I will not say; but I stand before you to-night one of those who believe that there is necessity for reform in the administration of our Government; that there is capacity and ability for it, opportunity for it, and that if the people so will, a beneficent change may be effected. I was early convinced of the truth that no man wielding the mighty and vast power of the Presidential office, as it has grown in our day to be one of the greatest on earth; that no man holding that office should be a candidate before the people. I am now a witness that what the sages and patriots of early days predicted is now an accomplished fact. The journal whereof I am part proprietor, and until I entered upon the canvass was editor, is today hounded all over the country by the minions of power, its packages are torn up and hostile journals are interposed and sent to its subscribers. On the other hand, Senators in Congress addressed the Postmasters, and asked them to furnish a list of subscribers to the *Tribune*, so that hostile journals may be sent to each of these subscribers. Now, fellow-citizens, such things would never be done unless the same person were at once the President and candidate. No President would allow this to be done for the benefit of another candidate but himself. Such wrongs could not be; such abuse of power could not be, I believe, then, that the apprehension of the great men of other days have been realized, that the time has come when the people shall decide and determine that no person shall at once be President of the United States and candidate for any office whatever. That conviction, I think, the sober judgment of the intelligent people will affirm and ratify, and in this view, friends and fellow-citizens, I bid you good night, good night.

MAINE.

The True Majority at Last—Republican Congressional Vote Shows 18,189 Majority.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 18.—The complete official returns from the several Congressional districts of this State have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, and will be published in detail in the Kennebec *Journal* of to-morrow. The Republican majorities are as follows:

First District—Burleigh, 2,195.
Second District—Frye, 4,157.
Third District—Blaine, 3,640.
Fourth District—Hersey, 5,159.
Fifth District—Hale, 3,031.

The aggregate of these Congressional majorities is 18,182, against 9,645 at the preceding Congressional election in 1870. Gov. Perham's majority falls about 1,000 behind the aggregate Congressional majority, owing to the Cider law and other local issues. In the First, Second, Third and Fifth Districts there was not a single scattering vote cast, and in the Fourth there were but three scattering votes. This is unprecedented in Maine elections.

Nearly Complete Vote for Governor.

The following is the statement by counties of the vote for Governor in 469 cities, towns and plantations in Maine, as published by the Augusta *Journal*:

	Perham. 1871.	Kimball. 1871.	Perham. 1872.	Kimball. 1872.	Perham's majority.
Androscoggin	4,030	2,670	4,560	2,921	1,619
Aroostook	2,151	1,560	2,466	1,570	[illegible]
Cumberland	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	7[illegible]
Franklin	2,143	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,674	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennebec	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	4,197	3,[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,171	[illegible]
Lincoln	2,1[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penobscot	7,1[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Piscataquis	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,11[illegible]	77[illegible]
Sagadahoc	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waldo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	47,[illegible]	71,[illegible]	54,[illegible]	17,0[illegible]

Three towns and eighteen small plantations, not reported, last year gave Perham 370 votes, and Kimball 463. They will not materially affect Perham's majority of 17,069 given above. The entire vote will be about 127,500. The total vote last year of the towns reported above was 105,138, Perham receiving 56,487, and Kimball 47,651; Perham's majority, 10,836. Perham's net gain this year over last is, accordingly, 6,246.

SMALL-POX IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Extraordinary Mortality in Chili and Peru.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports, saying that the Department is in receipt of information, through the Department of State, that at latest advices, Aug. 14, 1872, the small-pox was prevailing to an alarming extent in the Republics of Peru and Chili, the deaths being 300 weekly at Santiago, out of a population of 250,000, and 300 weekly at Valparaiso, out of a population of 150,000. It is also reported that the disease is very severe at Iquique, Peru, and that it is steadily making its way to Callao. Collectors are therefore requested to bring the subject to the attention of the proper authorities in their districts having charge of quarantine regulations, in order that, on the arrival of vessels from the infected ports, they may take such action as they may deem advisable to prevent the spread of the disease.

Judge Richardson in Philadelphia—A Massachusetts Hose Company on a Tour.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with his wife and daughter, arrived here yesterday on a special visit to a friend, and returned to Washington at 12 o'clock today. The members of Torrent Hose Company, of Lowell, Mass., visited Independence Hall, where they were formally received by Benjamin L. Temple. They also visited the Union League, Girard College, Fairmount Park, and were entertained at Wissahickon.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

Dr. Schaff, of Union Theological Seminary, has returned from Europe. He had authority to invite about fifty distinguished scholars and divines from Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, and other countries, to attend and to address the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which is to be held in New-York in Autumn, 1873. Most of these gentlemen have accepted. Dr. Schaff has also made arrangements with the British Committee on the Revision of the English Bible for American co-operation, and has convened the American revisers for active work.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Mexican Minister—Gen. Sherman at Head-Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There is authority for saying that the statement that Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, presented his credentials three weeks ago, and that the President answered his speech, alluding to the difficulty which had occurred between the members of the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, is unfounded. Mr. Mariscal was accredited as Minister three years ago, and lately came back to his post after a temporary absence, during which a Chargé D'Affaires ad interim filled his place. His interview with the President was only to deliver some letters from Vice-President Lerdo, announcing his having taken possession of the Presidency after the death of Juarez. There was no formality in such interview, and, consequently, no speeches, the words addressed by the President to Mr. Mariscal having been only of a social character, with no allusion to any public or international affairs.

DRAWBACK ON DAMAGED GOODS.

Under date of April 13, 1872, a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a statement of the amount of drawback paid on goods and merchandise imported to the United States at the port of New-York in a damaged condition, from the Pacific, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 30th of June, 1871. The statement has just been prepared at the New-York Custom-house, and it shows that the full amount of duties upon goods damaged during the year mentioned and imported, as before stated, was $5,247,264 42, from which was deducted in consequence of the damage occurring on the voyage of importation before mentioned, the sum of $1,130,311 70, showing an average per centum of damage on these cargoes of over twenty-one per cent.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman was at his office today, and received a multitude of callers, including large numbers of army officers and others, who called to pay their respects and congratulations upon his safe return.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer has advanced eastward from Minnesota to lower Michigan, accompanied by fresh to brisk and occasional high winds. Cloudy weather, with areas of rain, is now prevailing from Indiana and Ohio to the northern portion of New-York and northward. Otherwise generally clear weather at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperature has risen somewhat over the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, on Thursday, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather and probably areas of rain. For the Middle States, to-night, southerly to westerly winds, with cloudy weather and areas of rain, the winds veering to westerly and north-westerly, with clearing weather over the western portion during Thursday morning, and over the eastern portion on Thursday evening. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, generally clear weather, except, probably, the South Atlantic States. North and north-west of the Ohio Valley, northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather. Brisk and very brisk winds, veering to north-westerly, are probable for the lower lakes.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

The Viele Kidnapping Case—Gov. Hoffman Gives a Requisition for the Arrest of Leverson.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Gov. Hoffman has given a requisition to Detective-officer James M. Tilley, of New-York, for the person of M. R. Leverson, who is now in New-Jersey. Leverson, it will be remembered, is accused of kidnapping Gen. Viele's child.

The Kentucky Races—Third Day at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—The weather was fine for the third day's race, and the attendance large. The first race was a two-mile heat, for a purse of $400, and was won by Aureola in two straight heats. Time—3:37¼, 3:35½.

The second race, mile heats, was won by Cadwallader in two straight heats. Time—1:44¼, 1:45¾.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The German corvettes, Vineta and Gazelle, sailed from Boston yesterday.

Hon. Augustus S. Porter died at Niagara Falls yesterday, in his seventy-fifth year.

Two hundred and fifty seamen have arrived at Mare Island to join the United States steamer Benicia.

Richard S. Morely, bar-tender at the Cattle Fair Hotel, Brighton, Mass., shot and killed himself on Tuesday night.

The steamer S. F. Merrill, of the White Collar line, was burned last night while lying at her wharf at Warsaw, Illinois.

Auditor Graham has been pardoned by the Governor of Louisiana for contempt of Court, and released from prison.

The Central National Bank of Chicago, with a capital of $200,000, was yesterday authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business.

Mr. Horatio Seymour, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, died on Monday evening, at the age of fifty-eight years, and will be buried in that city today. In 1850 he was City Clerk of Buffalo, and from 1868 to 1870 he was Surrogate of Erie County.

A hearing is being held before Commissioner J. Vaughan Darling, in Philadelphia, of persons concerned in the Credit Mobilier of America, on a petition coming from that organization itself, asking permission to surrender its charter and for a dissolution of the corporation.

The corner-stone of the new State Insane Asylum was laid at Buffalo, New-York, Wednesday, with appropriate Masonic and other ceremonies. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the military and Masonic procession was large and imposing, and the attendance of citizens was very numerous. Addresses were delivered by His Excellency Gov. Hoffman, the Hon. James E. Putnam and others.

Canal Commissioner.

The Greeleyite Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner is John F. Hubbard, of Chenango. He was nominated because, though a Democrat, he had twice been elected Senator from a strong Republican district. How his "popularity" and election were secured we learn from the *Tribune* of Oct. 17, 1871. That paper says "that district (Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie) gave Lincoln 866 majority in 1864, and Grant 1,868 in 1868; and yet it was saddled with a Democratic Senator (John F. Hubbard) in 1867, and again in 1869. That Senator was elected by money—$5,000 at a time—stolen from our City tax-payers and sent to him by the Tammany Ring." Do the people mean to elect as Canal Commissioner a man whom we learn, on the authority of Mr. Greeley, has received directly from the Tammany Ring a large amount of the money stolen by it, to be used in corrupting the purity of the ballot-box?

Brooklyn Politics.

The Jeffersonian Democratic Committee of Kings County met last night at Uris Hall, Fulton-street. A committee of three was appointed to organize a club in the Second Ward. The Conference Committee of five now existing was increased to nine, being one from each ward.

The Convention of National Democrats met last evening at No. 110 Livingston-street, for the purpose of nominating county officers. The following ticket was nominated: Sheriff, John Pyburn; Commissioner of Charities in the Third District, Thomas H. Farron; Commissioner of Charities in the Second District, W. H. Gardiner; Justice of the Sessions, John Dowling, of East New-York; School Commissioner, Mr. Vanderveer; City Judge, Walter Livingston; Police Justice, Andrew Walsh.

How the Soldiers Vote.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that at the reunion of the Connecticut Eighth Regiment, held at Mystic, Tuesday, a vote was taken at the call of Rev. Mr. Dennison, of New-Haven, 100 men being present. The vote stood: For Grant, 96; Greeley, 4. Only three hands went up at first for Greeley, but Mr. Chapen, the druggist of this city, seeing a hand going up very hesitatingly, said, "Make it four for Greeley," and four it was.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Government Disposition of the Remaining Communists.

Terrible Mortality from Cholera in Persia.

Loss of a Fishing Schooner and Her Entire Crew.

Attempt to Incite Another Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

A Vigilance Committee Formed in the English Country Districts.

FRANCE.

Reported Court-Martial of Edmond About—Execution of Communists.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—It is reported that Edmond About is to be tried by a German Court-martial at Strasbourg on the 25th inst. Lolive, Descamps and Deniville, the three Communists condemned to death for murdering hostages, and in whose cases commutation of sentence was refused, were shot this morning at Satory.

Capt. Wells, of the United States steam-ship Shenandoah, dined with President Thiers, at Havre, yesterday.

The French Government has issued stringent regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of the rinderpest.

Eight hundred and eighty Communists, condemned to transportation, embarked at Brest, today, for New-Caledonia.

PERSIA.

Effect of the Cholera—Terrible Mortality.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Teheran reports that the cholera is raging with great violence in Bokhara. It is estimated that 1,000 persons are dying daily from the scourge.

LOST AT SEA.

A Fishing Schooner and the Entire Crew Lost—Disaster on the Frith of Clyde.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The fishing schooner White Easte, of Gloucester, has been given up as lost on Grand Banks, with the entire crew, consisting of Nelson Goodwin, master, of Argyle, N. S., who leaves a wife and seven children; Warren and James N. Goodwin, brothers of the master; Samuel Goodwin and Asa Goodwin, brothers; Jedediah Goodwin, Simeon Goodwin and David Hines, all of Argyle; James D. Burnham, of Maine; Joseph Bowden; Thomas Parsons, of Rockport, who leaves a widow and child, and Leander M. Cushing, of Rockport, who leaves a widow and three children.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A boat capsized yesterday on the Frith of Clyde, off the Isle of Arran, and seven persons were drowned.

SPAIN.

Political Success of the Ministerial Party—Another Carlist Rising.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—Señor Figuerola, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Senate. The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries chosen are also members of the Ministerial party.

The *Imparcial* (newspaper) says: "Gens. Cathelineau and Tindal will soon meet at Bayonne, France, to perfect arrangements for a fresh Carlist rising in Spain. Don Ramon Cabrera, the well-known Carlist, has been invited to join in the movement, but refuses to do so. Gen. Tindal served under Maximilian in Mexico."

Several trains on the railway between Saragossa and Barcelona have lately been fired upon by Carlists. So bold have these desperadoes become that the drivers, in fear of their lives, have refused to work, and the running of trains between the two cities has been suspended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Meeting Addressed by Tom Hughes Broken Up—Incendiarism in the Country Districts.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Thomas Hughes, M. P., attempted to address his constituents in Frome last night. A large number of temperance men, who are bitterly opposed to Mr. Hughes, were among the audience, and constantly interrupted the speaker. The disorder became so great that the meeting was finally dissolved and the police cleared the hall.

Acts of petty incendiarism in the agricultural districts have become so frequent that the farmers are organizing vigilance committees, the local authorities proving unable to check the growing evil.

GERMANY.

Hostility Between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The correspondence between the Emperor William, Minister Bismarck, and the Bishop of Ermeland on the subject of excommunication is published. The Bishop takes decided ground against the interference of secular authority in matters of religion. The tone of the communications on both sides is sharp and uncompromising.

BELGIUM.

Prominent Arrivals at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—Count Sclopis and Père Hyacinthe are in this city.

CUBA.

Frauds in the Custom-House and Smuggling Broken Up—Severe Measures With the Criminals.

HAVANA, Sept. 16, via KEY WEST.—The measures of the Intendente have broken up the system of frauds in the Havana Custom-house, and smuggling through the Cardenas Custom-house has ceased. The Intendente issued a circular on Saturday threatening to send all the employes of any Custom-house where frauds are discovered prisoners to Spain. It is expected the new order of things will increase the revenue from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually.

The Intendente has abolished the committee of merchants which have hitherto supervised the inspection of merchandise. He says the Junta appointed to supervise $40,000,000 of loan ought to do that duty and relieve the merchants of the burden.

SWEDEN.

Dangerous Sickness of King Charles.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—King Charles, of Sweden, is lying seriously ill at Malmö.

Indian Outrages on the Plains.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 18.—The published correspondence between Gen. Morrow and Special Indian Agent Dodge shows that the Indians ran off more than 20 head of stock and killed and wounded several herders. Gen. Morrow says that not another American community would endure half the outrages without driving out the savages at the point of the bayonet, in which they would have been justified. The Governor's proclamation forbids any assemblage of armed men in the Territory. Agent Dodge and Gen. Morrow agree that the Government should reimburse sufferers, and compel reservation Indians to restore stolen horses.

Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed and Five Injured.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 18.—The boiler of a steam-dredge in the harbor here exploded this afternoon. John Connolly, the fireman, was killed; Thomas Golden, a laborer, had a leg broken, and four other persons on board the dredge escaped with slight hurts.

FORRESTER'S FATE.

Astonishing Evidence Against Him Produced in Court.

The Great Secret of Two Years—The Accused Seen at Nathan's House on the Night of the Murder—Who His Accomplices Were.

The Court of Special Sessions was crowded, yesterday morning, by persons desirous of being present at the examination of William Forrester, charged with the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, the banker. Instructions were given Sergt. Quinn not to allow the mob of about a thousand persons, who had congregated in Centre-street, rush in and uncomfortably fill the Court-room, and, as a consequence, the room was conveniently filled, but nothing more. Among the persons present were Mr. James Lewis, Miss Clara Morris and Miss Ida Dean, of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, George Middleton, Ex-Judge Murray, W. Van Riper and Charles H. Dwyer. Shortly before 11 o'clock, Superintendent Kelso, Capt. Irving and Detective Farley arrived from Central Office with the prisoner. Forrester was dressed in a fine gray suit of clothes, and looked well. Mr. Henry W. Davies, the Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, came into Court soon after, and had a short conversation regarding Forrester with Superintendent Kelso, Judge Dowling assumed his seat on the Bench, and asked: "Is the prisoner here?" Capt. Irving answered in the affirmative, and Judge Dowling said: "Will the Superintendent of Police take the stand?" Superintendent Kelso took the stand, and testified: "I am Superintendent of the Municipal Police; the affidavit produced by the Court was sworn to by me in the month of October, 1870." Judge Dowling then proceeded to read the affidavit, and by doing so, produced a veritable sensation in Court, for it conclusively proved that on the 29th of October, 1870, Superintendent Kelso believed, from information he had received, that Forrester committed the murder, and in doing so was aided by five other thieves named Thomas Scott, Walter Dunn, Eugene Coy, Edward Kennedy, and one "Harry," known among criminals as "Little Harry." The affidavit was as follows:

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO'S AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: James S. Kelso, Superintendent of Municipal Police of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 29th day of July, 1870, Benjamin Nathan, of No. 18 West Twenty-third-street, in the City and County of New-York, was feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered, at his said residence in the said City and County of New-York; that deponent has been informed and believes (and he has reason to believe to suspect and suspect) that the said murder was committed by William Forrester, and that the pistol mentioned in the crime and place mentioned by William Forrester, and that in the said Forrester was aided and assisted by Thomas Scott, Walter Dunn, Bush Kennedy, Eugene Coy and Harry Doe, (whose proper name is unknown to deponent,) in committing the said murder. Deponent therefore prays that the said William Forrester, Thomas Scott, Walter Dunn, Bush Kennedy, Eugene Coy and Harry Doe may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

JAMES S. KELSO.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1870.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

THE EFFECT ON FORRESTER.

During the reading of Superintendent Kelso's affidavit Forrester changed color, especially as the portion of it referring to his companions in the crime which he is charged with committing was read. He twitched and fidgeted with the handcuff remaining on his right wrist, as if endeavoring to attract the attention of the many who were looking at him, from his face. But the next witness placed upon the stand was one wholly unexpected, and whose testimony, for reasons yet carefully suppressed from the public, told against the prisoner with terrible effect yesterday. After the reading of Superintendent Kelso's affidavit, Counselor Howe, who appeared for Forrester, said: "I reserve my testimony! I have to ask the witness for another day." Then Justice Dowling called Miss Keenan, and a lady about twenty-nine years of age, with dark hair and eyes, neatly dressed in a purple suit with water-proof cloak, ascended the stand. During her examination, which lasted nearly an hour, she showed unmistakably that she was a lady and a most conscientious witness. Justice Dowling read her affidavit, which was as follows:

MISS KEENAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: Ann Keenan, of Fort Lee, State of New-Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that at about twenty minutes to eight o'clock on the evening of Thursday, July 28, 1870, I was passing on the south side of Twenty-third-street, going west toward Sixth-avenue, as I was on my way to the time to the Church of the Ascension (Trinity Chapel), I saw a man leaning over the railing in front of Mr. Nathan's house, looking toward the house; I did not see his face, but I noticed that he had a bundle in his hand, which he shifted from one side to the other as he walked, as if the bundle was heavy; I then noticed that he turned around toward me quickly; he had something in his hand, and it was partly up his sleeve; it appeared to be stiff; seeing me, he wiped his face in a nervous manner with his handkerchief, still having the article mentioned in his hand; he then turned from me toward the gate to the house, and then under the stoop of the basement; the article he had in his hand struck the gate when he went in, and made a noise like iron; he looked pale; his eyes were wild; I thought he might be crazy; I then quickly passed down the street, and did not see him again; I then went home; the next morning I was informed that the murder had been committed, and I felt certain in my mind that the man had something to do with it; I felt worried, and decided on my conduct in reference to it; I then told Rev. Mr. Lyons all I knew in reference to it, and shortly afterward five detective officers called to see me at No. 317 East Twelfth-street, where I then resided, and I went with them to the office of Superintendent Jourdan, where I also saw the present Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kelso, with company with his office; I then told what related to them what I have now stated, particularly describing the man's appearance; the man who gives his name as William Forrester I feel morally certain is the same man I saw in front of Mr. Nathan's house that night, as above described.

ANNIE KEENAN.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of September, 1872.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

During the reading of this affidavit Forrester turned ghastly pale, and looked at the witness with a haggard, weary expression in his deep set eyes. He quickly recovered his normal calmness, and at the end of the reading smiled to his counsel, as if to say, "I suspected something like this, kind." Justice Dowling asked Miss Keenan: "Look around the room, and tell me if you see that man here now." Miss Keenan, who is somewhat near-sighted, half closed her eyes and did so. The moment her eyes rested on Forrester she said: "That is the man, I mean the one in light clothes." Forrester coughed, and whispered to his lawyer.

ITS LEGAL OBJECTIONS.

Then Counselor Howe began the cross-examination of the witness. As a preliminary step, he said: "Although the prisoner makes an emphatic denial of this entire charge, yet it is my duty as his counsel to see that this investigation is conducted with a due respect to the forms of law. There are portions of this affidavit illegal, and they must be expunged. The portion "I felt certain in my mind that the man had something to do with it; I felt worried and decided to give information in reference to it; I then told Rev. Mr. Lyons all I knew in reference to it." See has no right to state what she felt in her mind, and the record should not be burdened by this extraneous matter. I move it be stricken out." Judge Dowling said: "Your motion might be proper before a jury, Here I will let the testimony stand." The cross-examination proper was then begun. Miss Keenan said she was a music-teacher by profession, was unmarried and a little near-sighted; at the time she saw the man she was going to a church music rehearsal, and desired to reach the church before a railroad began. On being asked by Mr. Howe what was the color of his tie, she answered lavender, which was correct. Then she was asked what was the color of Ex-Judge Murray's hair, who was sitting some thirty feet away. She answered, "dark brown," which was right. In various ways Mr. Howe tried to confuse her testimony as to the quality and quantity of her visual powers, and failed.

FORRESTER'S PHYSIOGNOMY.

He then asked her to describe Forrester, which she did minutely. She said that on the night of the murder he wore a dark coat and vest, a soft black felt hat, and light pants. Her description of his features was perfectly accurate until she came to describe his eyes, when she said they were of a grayish brown. Forrester's eyes were of a dark brown, almost black, if not black, in the common acceptance of the word. But this she quickly explained by stating that on the moment when Forrester, turning from the railing, faced her on the night before her testimony the gas-light from a lamp in front fell on his face and gave his eyes the grayish tint she alluded to. On hearing this explanation, Mr. Howe asked Miss Keenan if she considered Forrester's eyes were grayish brown at the distance he was from the witness-stand. She said she could not distinguish, but thought they were. Then, by direction of his counsel, Forrester advanced close to the witness-stand, and Miss Keenan, looking him straight in the face, said she could distinguish the gray hue in his eyes at the moment she stepped from a shadow into the sunlight, which came through a large window behind the witness-stand. Mr. Howe then asked her if she had read the papers at the time of the murder, she said she had not, because her time was wholly occupied teaching school, but her mother and other members of her family had mentioned the substance of various articles to her, and on one occasion she had read an article in a Sunday journal which alluded to the heavy reward offered, and also to the fact that suspicion rested on several persons. She had not given much interest to the matter after that, save that every now and then, from time to time, up to the present, the face of the man whom she had seen outside the railings in front of the house would present itself to her memory, and in this way every feature of the prisoner's face became impressed on her mind. She did not see what it was the prisoner held in his sleeve, but she knew there was something there, for the sleeve was stiff, and presented the appearance of a stick of wood being in it beside the man's arm. Part of the substance in the sleeve projected into the man's hand, but was covered by his handkerchief, and when he raised his arm, to wipe his face, it seemed as if he had the handkerchief in his hand to conceal that portion of the substance which projected from his sleeve. She did not know of Forrester being arrested until Detective Farley called on her and said she was wanted at Police Head-quarters. She saw Superintendent Kelso, and he said that a man had been arrested and would be brought before her for identification. She went into Capt. Irving's private room in the Detective office; Capt. Irving being the only one there, and in a moment after Forrester opened the door and came in, followed by Farley, whom she knew to be a detective. She recognized Forrester instantly. Forrester wore a light brown coat, and had a small imperial on his chin. This last assertion was evidently a mistake on the part of Miss Keenan, as Forrester has not worn a goatee or imperial since his arrest. Mr. Howe questioned Miss Keenan as to the color of the coat Forrester wore when she identified him. A Mr. Wm. E. Stewart, of No. 2 Hall-place, who was in Court, and wore a brown coat, was called forward, and Miss Keenan said Forrester's coat was darker in color than the one Mr. Stewart wore. A lady resident in Titusville, Penn., who happened to be in Court, wore a suit of light bell cloth, and Miss Keenan said that Forrester's coat was just one shade darker. The Pennsylvania lady, as a farmer to the prisoner's counsel, put a piece of cloth out of the pocket of her dress, which piece was put in evidence. Judge Dowling then made one of his jokes, saying that Mr. Howe, for a lawyer, deals with his witnesses in an extraordinary way, beginning by cutting their clothes off. Mr. Howe seconded by saying there was such a sincere admiration expressed for the concomitants of modern burlesque acting that he felt it his duty to encourage and create dramatic art. Mr. Howe then said he could not proceed further until the coat which Forrester wore when identified by Miss Keenan was produced in Court. This necessitated an adjournment, and on District-Attorney Garvin saying that he would be engaged on next Friday morning, the examination was set down for Monday next.

Judge Dowling remanded Forrester to the Tombs, instead of Police Head-quarters, and in a very few minutes the Court-room was deserted.

FORRESTER'S DEFENSE.

A TIMES reporter had a conversation with counselor William F. Howe, representing Forrester, before the proceedings of yesterday were begun. Counselor Howe stated that he had a perfect defense for Forrester, and would prove that Forrester was arrested in New-Orleans by the Chief of Police there on the 13th of June, 1870, and would place his whereabouts South to so near the time of the commission of the murder as to render it impossible for him to have been in this City at the time of the crime. Whether this line of defense will be changed owing to the unexpected testimony of Miss Keenan or not, is not known.

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO'S STATEMENT.

Superintendent Kelso yesterday afternoon informed a TIMES reporter that he would prove a strong case against Forrester, and was prepared to convict, so he thought, successfully, any defense the prisoner might make. He called the attention of the reporter to the fact that although the evidence of Miss Keenan had been in the possession of himself and officers for two years, it was kept secret as the grave, and referred to the fact with pride, as something unusual in police annals. In reference to Forrester being seen by Miss Keenan to enter the basement of Nathan's house, Superintendent Kelso said that he and his detectives, from the very start, knew the house was entered by the basement, and in no other way. In conclusion, the Superintendent adverted to the opinion held by many that Forrester was innocent, and said it was extraordinary that respectable persons of fair education should, because a known character confessed, says he is able to prove it, *shot*, believe him innocent, when every respectable and recognized lawyer will say that a thief who will endeavor to prove an *alibi* is a scoundrel.

THE DEAN RICHMOND.

Details of the Fire, How It Occurred, and the Damage It Caused.

Full Statement by Capt. Christopher.

Considerable misunderstanding having existed in this City in reference to the origin of the fire on board the steamer Dean Richmond, of the Peoples' line of Albany steam-boats, a TIMES reporter visited Capt. Christopher on board yesterday, and the report of that gentleman, as follows, satisfactorily disposes of the various false rumors afloat:

STATEMENT OF CAPT. CHRISTOPHER.

We left Pier No. 4, North River, on Monday evening, at 5:30 o'clock, and proceeded on our trip to Albany as the usual speed. At 8:20, when off Caldwell's Landing, a small hole in one of the flues of the port boiler allowed the water and steam to rush into the furnace, causing a gas to generate. This gas was forced out through the front doors of the furnace by a current of air, and immediately filled the furnace-room and middle deck with a sheet of flame. The panic spread to the crew of the vessel, and a portion of the freight lying around caught fire. An alarm of fire was raised, and the hose, which is always in readiness, attached, a copious supply of water being pumped on the burning timbers and freight by the donkey engine. We had between 280 and 300 passengers on board, including many women and children. Any I could not know the exact extent of the fire, and found that a good deal of excitement existed among the passengers; I thought it best, under the circumstances, to beach the vessel, and for that purpose headed her for Bay Hook Dock, at the same time keeping the whistle blowing for assistance; in about ten minutes we had reached the shore, and the vessel was run upon the beach; by this time the fire had been completely extinguished, very little damage having been done; the steamer New Champion going up to Catskill, and Pleasant Valley, returning from an excursion to Long Island, had heard my signals for assistance and came alongside. I told the passengers that there was no danger whatever, as the fire was entirely subdued; I think a number of them left the vessel, and going on board the other steamers and other steamboats ashore over the bow of my own boat. Finding on examination that the vessel had sustained no injury by being run ashore, I determined on trying to get her off, and with the assistance of the New Champion and Pleasant Valley succeeded in getting her off safely. I then found that I could make the remainder of the trip in safety with one boiler, and determined on doing so. The passengers were notified that the steamer was about to resume her trip, and the New Champion and Pleasant Valley returned to the Dean Richmond, while those on the New Champion proceeded to Poughkeepsie, where they took the cars for Albany. A number of the passengers who had gone ashore were brought back by a small boat, the remainder having gone to Peekskill. All being in readiness, the Dean Richmond resumed her journey, and arrived in Albany at 5:30, only two and a half hours behind time.

WILLIAM H. CHRISTOPHER.

The Dean Richmond arrived at Pier No. 41 North River at the accustomed hour, yesterday morning, and took in her freight, as usual, for last evening's trip. The traces of the fire were very slight, and would scarcely be noticed except pointed out.

National Rifle Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 194 Broadway on Tuesday last. Gens. Shaler, Woodward and Sigel; Capt. Wingate, Majors Smith, Powell and others were present.

It was stated that the engineer was at work on the range with a force of men and that the marker's butts were nearly finished.

Gen. Woodward reported that he had visited Albany, and had a consultation in regard to awarding the State prize of $500 provided by act of the Legislature of last Winter. That the Adjutant-General had stated that a number of the Colonels of the different regiments throughout the State had failed to file their bonds and comply with the requisite formalities required to enable him to issue new Remingtons, and that, in consequence, in his opinion, the different regiments of the National Guard did not stand on such a footing of equality in regard to arms as would make it judicious for him to offer this prize for competition.

After the election of a number of members and the transaction of routine business, the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

The Grand Jury List.

The Commissioners of Jurors who have been holding sessions whenever the other duties of the members would permit, since the first Monday in September, concluded their labors yesterday. The Board consisted of Judge Cheever, Dry, of the Court of Common Pleas, presiding; Chief-Justice Barrett, of the Superior Court; City Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett, of the Court of General Sessions; Judge Ingraham, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Mayor Hall. A carefully-prepared list of 700 names was chosen from the petit jurors for the year, from which will be chosen the Grand Juries for the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions for the ensuing year.

A Case of Supposed Poisoning.

Coroner Schirmer was called to investigate the cause of death of August Cohen, a German, thirty years of age, who died on Tuesday night, at No. 208 East Eighth-street. Dr. Thompson, of East Twelfth-street, who attended deceased in his last illness, refused to grant a certificate of death. In the opinion of the doctor death had resulted from acute mentoritis, either from excessive use of stimulants or from poison of some kind. A thorough investigation will be made.

The Times on the Long Island Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In passing over the Long Island Railroad last week I was disappointed in not being able to procure a copy of the TIMES. On asking the newsboy the reason of his stock short of that paper he replied: "There are too many Grant men on the road." On further inquiry I learned that his sales for that day had been as follows, viz.: TIMES, 200; *Herald*, 75; *Tribune*, 40; *World*, 30. Judging from this the "tidal wave" has not entirely submerged Long Island. P. Q.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

THE WARD ISLAND INQUIRY.

Testimony of the Witnesses and Keepers.

The Post-Mortem Examination—Dr. Slocum's Testimony—Farrell Discharged.

The examination into the circumstances attending the deaths of John W. Ornell and Horatio Seymour, lunatics lately confined in Ward's Island Asylum, was commenced yesterday morning before Coroner Keech, who was assisted by Dr. Worcester Beach. The first witness was Mr. Edward Ball, Warden of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island. He testified as follows:

I know very little of this case, as I was absent at the time; the first thing I heard of it was on Monday night; I was told that one of the patients had been abused by an attendant, Thomas Farrell, and that he had died in consequence; the lunatic was John W. Ornell; I had Farrell arrested and locked up in the Station-house of the Twelfth Precinct; Dr. Echeverria, the resident physician, took down the depositions; I notified the Coroner of the facts, as of the necessity of an examination into the cause of the death; I have heard since of the death of another patient, named Horatio Seymour, colored, who expired on Monday evening at half-past four o'clock, and, as is supposed, from the same cause, namely—injuries inflicted by Thomas Farrell; Ornell had been a patient since May 20, 1872, and died Sept. 12; Seymour was admitted July 8, 1872, and died Sept. 16, 1872; they were both in Ward M, but not at the same time; Farrell was in another ward, and had been transferred a short time before their deaths; there were three keepers to that ward at the time of the occurrence—Edward Ball, Patrick McLaughlin and Thomas Farrell; the last named was appointed on the 26th day of July, 1871; I never heard of any complaints against Farrell before, but there had been against Crawford, and he was dismissed; the charge against him was for assaulting one of the patients; I dismissed him, and the Commissioners restored him about a month ago; it often happens that patients have a black eye, or a scratch on the face, or something similar, which I am not able to trace, in consequence of the incoherent accounts of the sufferers; it is likely that this resulted from struggles among the patients themselves; the duties of the keepers are to see that the patients are kept clean, that they rise and go to bed at proper time, that they don't injure each other, and that they are properly fed; they have no power to punish by striking, slapping, or hitting with a strap, except in the most extreme cases of self-defense.

This closed the evidence of the Warden, who desired to state that an insane woman named Mrs. Mackinrox had told him, just before he left the island to give his testimony, that she had seen an insane man kick Ornell many times when he was lying on the ground.

The next witness was Gonzales Echeverria, the resident physician of the Asylum. He said: I have been connected with the institution since its opening in December last; I was absent from the Asylum during the month of August and returned from my vacation on the 1st of September; I then heard that charges had been published in some of the daily papers concerning the brutal treatment received by some patients in Ward M; I also received similar complaints from the patients themselves, and also from their relatives; I found that the condition of the patients in Ward M was very different from what it had been when I left it; they were very filthy and full of marks on their faces and bodies, decidedly proceeding from violence; I reported the fact to attendant Ball about the condition of the ward, and told him that the patients were evidently ill-treated, and that if he did not prevent it, I would see to it; on Monday, the 9th of September, during my morning visit, my attention was called by Ball to the condition of John W. Ornell, who was then lying in bed perfectly naked; I had seen him the day previous, and he appeared quite well; I found him in bed in a state of collapse; he was quite cold, perspiring profusely, and bearing all the signs of having received a violent shock; he had a black eye, his right shoulder was bruised, he had a recent red mark on the right side of the chest, his left side was marked with red spots. He could hardly be roused, but still he was rational and understood my questions. He had his mind perfect at the time; I asked him if he had been hurt, and he replied that the men in the hall had hurted him. I asked him if he meant the attendants, and he replied "Yes." I asked him again if he could say which one it was, and he answered "the tall one." Commissioners Eccles and Ferguson came that morning to the Asylum, and I reported to them the facts and the critical condition of Ornell. They at once instituted an investigation, and had attendants Ball and Farrell examined. Both denied that they had hurt Ornell; I therefore told (Commissioner Eccles that I had the investigation open in my hands that I might further examine Ornell. About 4 o'clock, afternoon of the same day, Monday, Ornell seemed to revive, and I then took the three attendants into the ward before him, requesting him to answer yes or no to my question as to who had hurt him. He said "No" when I presented Ball. "Was this the man?" he said "No." He said "No" also for McLaughlin. But when I presented Farrell, he said "Yes." I asked him again, "Was that the man?" He answered "Yes." Farrell laughed, and said: "Doctor, he didn't understand. But he replied: "Yes, you hurt me with the feet, hopping on my body." I took the words down in writing exactly as he said them. He afterward added: "Yes, you did; I will tell on everybody; I will tell on me." I sent the deposition to the Commissioners that evening, and the man Farrell was discharged on Wednesday. Ornell died on Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock. He was rational from Monday until a very few moments before his death. I visited him three or four times a day, and every time I questioned him as to who had hurt him, and he replied every time the tall man. On one occasion he added "the man with the swelling in his eye." I could entertain no doubt that he was completely rational, and that he fully recognized the man who had hurt him.

On Saturday, after I returned from the Court at Harlem, about 7 A. M., I was informed by the assistant resident physician that Horatio Seymour, a patient in Ward M, was in a dying condition. I went to examine him, and I found him very unconscious, and dying at the time, of acute peritonitis. He told me that he had been kicked and ill-treated by Farrell, and gave a very rational account of the manner in which that man had abused him. He repeated the same statement every time I saw him until his death on Monday evening, which was about 4 o'clock. I lump in his eye, he kicked him hard. Seymour died on Monday evening. I assisted in making a post-mortem examination on his body about twenty-five hours after death. Dr. Echeverria then read the following:

Post-mortem examination of Horatio Seymour, a negro, aged about twenty-two hours after death, Sept. 17, 1872.

Body not emaciated; well marked with muscular development; cadaverous rigidity manifest; eyes on the left side closed, those on the right side open, as it a mark of another eye fully healed; absence of old cicatrices opened in right ear; two abrasions over the right shoulder, one of them entirely healed. On the back of this right shoulder blade there were two superficial longitudinal dark marks, one inch and a half long and one-eighth of an inch wide. There is a very slight superficial abrasion of the integuments of the lower part of the right side of the chest; abrasion on left leg just below the knee, midway between the knee and foot; large superficial ecchymosis on external side of right heel. Under the skin and in the middle of the front of the chest on a line with the third rib there is a very recent extravasation of blood of oval shape, about the size of a silver dollar. The fourth rib is broken, fractured above one inch from the cartilage, the fragments being ununited and surrounded by suppuration. The eighth and ninth ribs of the left side are also broken; about three inches apart, and showing both fractures supposing of recent occurrence. On the right side the sixth and seventh ribs are fractured, the fifth above an inch and a half from the cartilage. The end of the fractured rib in the sixth right rib were surrounded by a thick gelatinous serosity. There were slight adhesions extending over the whole of both lungs, which appeared otherwise healthy, with the exception of a very distinct circumscribed spot of inflammation, beneath the fractured ribs on the right side, corresponding to the upper portion of the lower lobe of the right lung. The heart was rather large, but healthy. The liver, stomach and spleen are natural. The intestines did not seem inflamed. The kidneys pale and enlarged; looked as though in an early stage of fatty degeneration. A recent extravasation of blood the size of a silver half-dollar existed under the skin of forehead, over the right eye. There was also a large extravasation of coagulated blood on the left side of the head. On opening the skull the blood oozed out from the right side, and a film of recently extravasated blood covered the whole brain; the brain was superficial to the brain under the dura mater, as usually observed in cases of severe violence to the head. Over the right and upper part of the head the blood was more firmly consolidated than in other parts. There was no fracture of any of the bones of the skull, which were thick. No rupture of the membranes of the brain, or effusion of serum or extravasation of blood. Brain substance in the brain was healthy looking consistency and appearance in every other respect.

The doctor concluded by remarking: I should say that death was caused by violence, kicks and blows.

The next witness was Samuel Cordon, an aged lunatic, very gray and feeble, and of a quiet subdued manner. Being sworn, he testified that he was now an inmate of the Asylum, but had been proclaimed cured few weeks ago by the doctor; he said his memory was clear and distinct upon the events of the troubles; he remembered Ornell's entrance into the ward; he was quite weak, and inclined to lie down in the floor; on several occasions he saw Farrell kick him to make him get up; he saw blood on his face and blood on him after kicking; Ornell was a cripple, and moved as hop on one leg; he had seen Seymour kicked, and abused on several occasions; at one time Farrell struck him on the side of his head with such violence that as abscess in his ear burst and the pus burst out upon the wall; on another occasion he knocked him down and stamped on him; Seymour was very harmless, and did not seem to offer any resistance; after he had stamped on him Farrell said, "Seymour, you wouldn't be afraid to enter a den of tigers, would you?" and Seymour said he would not; sometimes he beat him with a leather strap, such as go round trunks; Seymour would go quietly and sit down somewhere to scratch himself; he never saw Seymour's head knocked against any hard substance, or any violent blow struck upon it; Seymour's head was the last man he saw in the ward; he was in the habit of sitting by himself; he was very filthy and dirty; he had a violent diarrhœa; he was accompanied to strike Seymour also, and to knocking him down; he had seen Ornellan strike him in the back with his fist.

The next witness was Edward Ball, a keeper of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island. He testified that in the case of John Ornell, he knew him very well from the time he entered the Asylum, when he was in ward H; he had an iron shoe attached to his left leg, which limb was somewhat shrunken; he had a habit of striking patients as they passed him, with his right hand; his left was partly paralyzed; he was remanded to Ward M some time in August, and at that time was very feeble; sometimes he would come to his meals and at other times would refuse them; about three or four days previous to his being put to bed he became very filthy, which the witness attributed to diarrhœa; on the day when the doctor examined him he got up and put on his clothes as usual, but as he was suffering from diarrhœa the witness had to aid him and support him as being very sick to the doctor, who then said he thought he had been knocked down; he objected to this that the man could not stand and was continually lying on the floor. The witness here objected to some part of Dr. Echeverria's testimony. He denied that Ornell was taken to the Asylum if Ackermann had struck him, but Ornell did certainly testify that Farrell hopped on him. As to injuries received by the two deceased patients from other patients, he testified that Charles Conning had struck Ornell; he was not violent, but he was very fractious; he was given to make faces at the visitors on two days ago; repeatedly he had been obliged to take hold of him by the throat to prevent him from choking himself; on one occasion this man, rushing to the table, pushed Ornell violent; he was not in the habit of striking others, to his opinion, accounted for the black eye.

The witness before concluding stated that the matron, Mrs. Bonney, told him that Ornell's evidence should not be believed, for she had questioned him when this hopping occurred, and Ornell said it took place in a lager-bier saloon on Fourth-street. With regard to the statements of Seymour the witness said he answered to leading questions, and that if he had been asked if Ball or McLaughlin had beaten him he would have said yes. It was impossible to learn what took place at nighttime when the keepers were off duty, and the watchman was in charge. On one occasion Mr. Corden, the witness, had inflicted a terrible wound on the arm of a patient named Devine, by violently striking him.

The next witness was Patrick McLaughlin, attendant on the Asylum, who said that he could corroborate all that Mr. Ball had stated. When Ornell was questioned the doctor brought Farrell forward and kept him back, and it was his impression that if he had come forward Ornell would have identified him instead of Farrell.

This concluded the case, and the jury, after retiring for a few minutes, brought in the following verdict:

"We believe that the deaths of John Ornell and Horatio Seymour were hastened by the treatment received at the hands of Thomas Farrell."

Mr. Farrell stated that he was not guilty, in answer to the Coroner's inquiry if he wished to make any statement. He was then conveyed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

INGERSOLL'S SURETIES.

A Large Amount of Property Transferred for the Purpose of the Bond—The Sureties Not Yet Approved.

James H. Ingersoll's sureties appeared before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the purpose of justifying in the suit brought against Ingersoll in the name of the people. Ingersoll was represented by his counsel, Mr. Elihu Root, and Mr. Peckham appeared on behalf of the people. The sureties were Lorin Ingersoll, father of the defendant, of No. 105 East Twenty-first-street, and his partner in the chair business, at No. 91 Bowery; Mr. William W. Watson, who resides at No. 70 Park-avenue. Mr. Lorin Ingersoll swears to being worth over $100,000, above debts or liabilities, and Mr. Watson over $400,000. The amount of the bond to the Sheriff is $500,000, the sureties being required to justify in double the amount.

Upon his cross-examination by Mr. Peckham, Mr. Lorin Ingersoll swears that he owns one-half interest in the property running through from Bowery to Chrystie-street, and occupied as a chair factory, stores, &c., amounting to $125,000; owns three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, valued at $10,000; owns lots, and buildings thereon, on Twenty-third-street, running through to Twenty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, comprising cabinet factory, stores and dwelling-houses, of the value of $500,000; has an interest in the chair business in the Bowery amounting to $90,000; owns eighty-five shares of the Bowery National Bank, worth over par; owns a mortgage on a house and lot in One Hundred and Thirty-second-street for $7,000; owns another mortgage on a house in Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $5,000; owns sixty lots in West Morrisania, worth $60,000; owns dock property on the East River, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, worth $30,000; has a loan out of $50,000, secured by $60,000 worth of the stock of the Tenth National Bank; is worth, in all, perhaps $300,000 or $400,000.

Mr. Watson, also on cross-examination, testified that he owns property in Sixty-fifth-street worth $20,000; owns a half interest in the partnership real estate in Bowery and Chrystie-street, worth $125,000; owns property on No. 5 Beekman-street, his interest amounting to $17,500; owns a farm of sixty-five acres near Orange, N. J., worth $20,000; owns mortgages on twelve lots in the neighborhood of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, amounting to $100,000; owns a house and lot in Harlem worth $8,500; has a mortgage on a house in Morrisania for $4,500; has a mortgage on property in Elizabeth, N. J., for $50,000; owns a mortgage on property in Perth Amboy for $2,000; owns personal property amounting to $50,000; owns 100 shares of the Tammany stock; owns a mortgage on the hotel property on Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, for $60,000; owns 100 shares of Bowery National Bank stock, valued at $17,500, and has $40,000 invested in the cabinet business at No. 91 Bowery.

It appeared in the course of the examination that stocks and mortgages included in Watson's property, amounting to $125,000, were conveyed to him for a nominal consideration since he signed the bond on the bond. Lorin Ingersoll, his co-bondsman, for $100,000 of the latter's property had been conveyed to him in August last, for a consideration of $1, by Mr. William H. Ogilvie, the father-in-law of Jas. H. Ingersoll, to enable him to justify on this bond.

Mr. Peckham therefore objected to the Court that property made up in this form was not satisfactory surety, and the sureties could not justify.

Mr. Root said the testimony showed that the property was transferred without reservation, and in no event, were either of the bondsmen under obligation to return it.

Judge Leonard reserved his decision.

A Recently-Married Woman Cuts Her Throat with a Razor.

Mrs. Susan Gormley, aged twenty-four, residing on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 201 East Thirty-ninth-street, committed suicide, yesterday, by cutting her throat with a razor, while temporarily insane. The deceased woman was subject to fits of epilepsy, which induced a condition of terrible despondency, during which she was for the time perfectly insane. At 5 o'clock yesterday she went down stairs to the wood-house in the cellar to get some kindling wood to prepare her husband's breakfast. As she remained down-stairs a much longer time than seemed to him necessary, her husband became alarmed, and went down-stairs to see what was detaining her. On entering the wood-house he was horrified to find his wife lying dead on the floor, with a terrible gash in her throat, and a razor covered with blood still clutched in her hand. An examination of the body showed that the woman had died but a few moments. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest. Mrs. Gormley had been married but fourteen months, and her domestic relations were of the happiest nature.

General Sessions Business Yesterday.

Among the cases on the calendar at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Bedford presiding, were the following:

Martin Forrester, a green-looking man, was tried for an assault upon a little girl of twelve years, Hermine Gart, of No. 242 West Thirty-fifth-street, but was acquitted, the proof not being clear.

William J. Meagher, aged seventeen, was found guilty of petty larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Susan Wilson and Josephine Clark were tried for robbing Martin Brai, of No. 80 East Main-street, Paterson, of $120, while asleep in their room in a house in Greene-street. They were sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Officer Patrick Ginley, of the Eleventh Precinct, charged William Dunn, of No. 15 Dry Dock, with having assaulted him with an ax on the 19th of August last, cutting his hand badly. When the witnesses for the defense took the stand it appeared that the officer began the attack by clubbing Dunn in an unwarrantable manner, merely because, as it appeared, he had made use of the expression "Ferdy the horse," by which, it seems, the officer is called in the neighborhood. The case was adjourned until today.

HUNGARY.

Meeting of Parliament. Home Our Own Correspondent.

PESTH, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872.

This morning I went to the hall where the Hungarian Parliament was opened. It was merely a formal opening, and to-morrow the members will meet in the hall in Ofen in national costume to hear the speech from the throne. There all the magnates will appear in their brilliant and graceful costume of past centuries, and the ordinary members in the embroidered Hungarian coat. There will soon, however, be heavy and very modern business before them. The difficulties of the Hungarians in their present political position are innumerable.

NATIONALITIES.

First comes the question of nationalities. If your readers will imagine the poorest Irish peasants of our country, most of whom could not read or write, and who were utterly under the influence of ignorant priests, suddenly elevated to the suffrage, and demanding separate representation in Congress, keeping themselves a distinct nationality, often in connection with powerful bodies of Celts in other countries, hostile to ours, they will appreciate the difficulty of the Hungarian position, especially toward the Wallachs. Had the Hungarians, when they widened the suffrage, instead of making a very small property qualification, (a ground tax from $1 50 to $3,) considered the mistakes of Democracy in other countries, and established an intelligence basis for suffrage, they would be now in a happier, and safer position. But each nation, apparently, like every young man, must get his own experience and suffer from his own blunders. Both Germany and England are treading the same paths of Democracy, with the same dangers ahead. Had it been required that every voter should read and write, the legitimate objects of the Hungarians would have been gained; they would have kept out the ignorant masses from the Government, and those masses would have been mainly Wallachs and serfs. There would have been no injustice in it, as an ignorant Hungarian would have been excluded, as well as an ignorant Wallach or Slovack. But they chose the other way, and in order to keep down these ignorant crowds of Wallach peasants they resorted to some ingenious dodges of "districting," with which we are familiar in America. By giving separate votes to certain large villages where are the Magyars, and by applying the proportion of one representative to 50,000 to the large cities, where are the Wallachs, they have undoubtedly increased their own proportionate representation, and diminished the Wallach. In Transylvania this is still more the fact. Still it is just to the Hungarians to say that they explain this apparent injustice as mainly the fruit of hasty legislation, which has sometimes told against themselves. However that be, it has left no sting behind it among the Wallachs. The truth is, that the mass of these Roumun peasants are in no way fitted to be voters or members of a representative Government. A very small proportion of them can read and write. They are excessively poor, living in a squalid condition, and they are utterly under the influence of priests and demagogues. Their leaders are no doubt in relations with the Wallachian leaders in the principalities, and whoever knows anything of Wallachian semi-civilization there, will agree that neither gods nor men could desire success to such a race. Their physical type and costume is extremely interesting—a round, high head, as of a saint or bigot; long, flowing black hair; high cheek bones with somewhat "Roman" noses, and a mild, weak expression. The dress, a night gown and high boots, with a kind of leather cuirass around the middle, and a very broad-brimmed black hat; in cool weather a sheep-skin hung gracefully on one shoulder—an exceedingly striking figure in the landscape. If any one examines the pictures on the Trajan columns he will see the Dacians represented with just such broad leather girdles and with similar profiles. They may not improbably be the descendants of Dacians and Roman soldiers. I have not spoken of other nationalities, as the Wallachs are the only formidable body who are disaffected. The Germans of Transylvania, it is true, are exceedingly bitter against the Hungarians, but they scarcely number two hundred thousand; and the Serbs are dangerous, as being in connection with the Serbs over the borders, but they are not numerous nor united. The Wallachs, though belonging to the Oriental Greek Church, are not Slavonians, and probably not under Russian influence. The truth is, it is for the interests, both of civilization and liberty, that the Magyars—a compact, intelligent, liberty-loving race, of the best capacities and long habit of self-government, numbering five or six millions of the best of Hungary, should govern the other ten mostly often ignorant and degraded populations. They must do it justly, of course, but till they have educated the Wallach and the Serb and the Slovack, they are better at the helm, guiding the ship of State—and a moderate exclusion of these tribes from

THE SIOUX VISITORS.

Talk of the Chiefs with the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Grand River Sioux Indians called on the Secretary of the Interior today. They were attired in full savage costume, replete with feathers and council paint. The proceedings opened by the Secretary inviting them to make known their wants, and assuring them of the desire of the Government and people to preserve friendly relations with them. The Indians consulted for some moments, seemingly not inclined to commence a talk until they met the great father, the principal Chiefs insisting that it would be right for them to consult together before talking at this council. The Secretary, however, said he sent for them at the request of the President, who is now away, but would be back before many days, and he intended they shall see him before they return to their own country. He told them that the Great Father had many things to do, and had not as much time to hear them as he had, and all they had told him he (the Secretary) would communicate to the Great Father. He explained also to them that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was the man with whom they had to deal, should know all their wants. After these suggestions, the chiefs thought proper to commence the talk and several of them made speeches, all of which were of some purport. They complained of the poverty under which they lived, and repeated their desire to be on good terms with the whites.

Two Bears, who led off, asserted he had no desire to do anything wrong, and that much of the wrong that had been laid to him was done by other nations. He made a request for guns and ammunition, and said he could not farm as the whites do with his fingers, neither could he learn farming in a short time. He also alluded in the usual Indian strain to the destruction of his lands by whites.

Two Bears was followed by Grass, who had many complaints to make of not having been properly treated by the whites. He said that they had been misled, and declared that for the roads which were now in possession of the whites, the chiefs had been promised $7,000 each. Grass laid great stress upon the human anxiety for riches, and said he did not want to die poor. He spoke with much earnestness, and complained that lands which were properly his, were in possession of other tribes, mentioning those occupied by Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, (whose late presence here he alluded to,) as being territory upon which he had a rightful claim.

Running Antelope, a large, powerful-looking chief, who spoke very fast and in a loud tone, said that, now he had shaken hands with the Great Father's chiefs, his heart was laughing and he felt good. He wanted provisions for the future, mentioning that there should be enough for two hundred years, as he did not expect to die as soon as he went home. This chief did not neglect to allude to the poverty of himself and his people, and to the lands which he said were his own property, and through which the white man's roads ran. He did not want any whites in his country for over two hundred years, and said he supposed if the white men who were [illegible] the Great Father telling them to take it up, they would do so. This expression met with a [illegible] grunt of approval from every Indian present.

At the conclusion of this speech the Secretary told the delegation that, as he had to see another delegation, the Teton Sioux, who were received later in the day, and who also arrived here with Assistant Secretary Cowan, he would have no further time to hear them at present; they would have another opportunity to hold council with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Secretary believed they were friendly, and believed the words they had told him. He wanted them now to believe that what he told them was true. The Great Father cannot stop the white man from cultivating farms, building houses, cities and railroads. The Secretary explained that with game was becoming scarcer under the condition of things he had mentioned, and assured them that while they kept the peace, and endeavored to live like the whites they would receive assistance from the Great Father and our people. As fast as the Indians go to farming, they would have everything they were entitled to under the treaties. He told them he thought the country where they lived was a poor country, though he had never seen it. But when they were willing he would put them in a better country, where they could have the advantages of civilization he had alluded to. He explained that he did not want to force them to go, but would give them every assistance in moving to it when they expressed a willingness to do so. He also told them that every Indian who would go farming next Spring would be given all the agricultural implements named in the treaty.

These Indians claim that under the treaty of 1868 they are entitled, when they go to farming, to all the various kinds of farm implements, stock, &c., and also that they are entitled to a pecuniary consideration from the Government for the use of their country through which the railroad passes, and their agent states that they have this idea constantly in mind, forcing it into every talk they had concerning their treaty obligation and relation with the Government.

The Teton Sioux were even more gorgeously arrayed in feathers and paint than the Missouri Sioux, and, seated in the room of the Secretary, presented a very picturesque scene. Before the council opened the pipe was lit and passed around, almost every one in the room taking a puff. All the Chiefs were successively introduced by Gen. Cowan, and shook hands with Secretary Delano, at the end of which the Secretary made a short speech to the Indians, expressive of his pleasure at receiving them, the good will of their Great Father and the desire of the Government to cultivate friendly relations with them. After fully expressing these friendly sentiments and promising that the Indians should have an interview with their Great Father, Secretary Delano went on to inform the assembled chiefs that if they and their braves, notwithstanding the Great Father's friendship, did not live at peace with the whites, but robbed and plundered and made war the Great Father would have to send soldiers to punish them. He did not want to do this, but, on the contrary, wished to do everything in his power to prevent it, and had sent for them here to tell them so. Now, he wanted Medicine Bear to say what he and his braves intended to do, whether to live at peace or not.

The first part of the Secretary's speech elicited many grunts of approval; the last was listened to with attentive silence.

Medicine Bear then rose and shook hands. He said to his own people that they made him nervous; but he would not talk for them alone, but for the benefit of the whole tribe. To Secretary Delano he said: "Father, look at these people who come here to talk with you and the Great Father so as to get a place where they can get a place to live. There was only one man made this world. He made you and He made me, and made us to be friends and relations, and when He made us He loved you better than me. He taught you everything, and gave the world to the white man, whom he clothed and taught how to live. The Minnesota Sioux and Shoshones got mad at something in which he did not sympathize. He had been poor and waiting ten years for the Great Father to help him. The lower bands have had annuities, but he and his braves have not had any. Now he and his braves were here to see the Great Father, and he hoped the Great Father would talk to him with one heart and not with two. He had always hoped that when he saw the Great Father he would receive from him a great space of ground for his people to live in. Where he now lives the country is very small, and he intended to ask the Great Father for provisions, enumerating among other things four sacks of flour at a time. They needed also guns and ammunition and land to travel on. The white man loved money and they loved land."

At the request of Indian Agent Simonson the interpreter asked Medicine Bear whether he and his people had not been receiving full rations of flour, sugar and coffee, together with bacon, ever since last April, when they were called into the Council at Fort Peck. Medicine Bear assented to this, but said that the other chiefs would talk about everything he had left out.

Bloody Mouse, a chief of Sitting Bull's band, then made a speech, in which he said his people wanted to come into the agency, and receive assistance regularly.

Long Fox, a very striking looking [illegible] chief, six feet five inches high, commenced his remarks by inviting the Secretary to take a good look at him, so as to see that he was poor. He was ornamented in the most gorgeous extreme of Indian fashion. Subsequently he said: The Great Father had sent them provisions, &c., but not guns, which they needed especially. The space of ground they lived in was too small, and he hoped the Great Father would take the young men, (meaning soldiers, settlers and railroad surveyors,) out of the country.

Agent Simmons at this point informed Secretary Delano that the small space of ground referred to is three hundred miles long and two hundred wide.

Black Catfish expressed himself as feeling very much at ease with the white chiefs. He felt as if part of this house, (the Interior Department,) belonged to him. In a spirit of frankness he was going to tell the chief (Delano) what they wanted, for of course, said he, we did not come here for nothing. His main desire seemed to be for guns and ammunition. The man that Packs the Eagle then made a speech, in which he complained that the young men of the Great Father were making roads through and settling in the Indian country and driving off their game. He wanted to know if the Great Father intended to permit this, instead of leaving the country to their undisturbed possession. For the last ten years he had desired an opportunity to say this to the Great Father.

Afraid of the Bear and Black Eye and others, spoke briefly, expressing some impatience to receive the clothing, &c., which is now on the way for them, and Secretary Delano closed the interview by informing the Chiefs that they would soon have a talk with the Great Father and afterward with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Walker, who would communicate the Great Father's wishes and decisions. He would now say, however, that the Great Father wanted to and would help them to live like white people, coming by degrees to live as they now do, and learning to have school-houses and churches. If so, their children would be rich and have what the white people enjoy some day. He (Secretary Delano) hoped that they would be willing to go down to a great new country, where the Government would give them land and houses, farms and cattle. The white people would be kept out of this country, which is intended to be and remain the red man's home. He told them this only for them to think about, as the great father did not intend to force them to go from their present home unless they were willing to go; and again reminding them that if they turned their bows and arrows against us the great father would surely send soldiers to punish them.

Secretary Delano then shook hands with them all round, and terminated the interview. To-morrow the Indians visit the Navy-yard.

TYPHOID FEVER INCREASING.

Comparative Statistics—Action of the Board of Health—The Authorities After the Fat-Melters.

The Board of Health held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair. The permit heretofore granted to the proprietors of the fat-rendering establishment, at the south-west corner of Third-street and First-avenue, was revoked.

Commissioner Bosworth called the attention of the Board to the alarming increase of typhoid fever reported by the City Sanitary Inspector. The cases of this disease are reported as thirty-six for the past week against eighteen for the previous week. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report.

A resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the attorney be directed to report in detail the action taken by the Board during the past few months to abate the nuisance created by fat-melting, and to recommend what measures, if any, should be taken.

The Sanitary Committee's report last week showed a total of 1,745 inspections by the Health Inspectors. Permits were granted to fifty-nine vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Sept. 7 and Sept. 14, 1872:

Sept. 7—Typhus 1, typhoid 18, scarlet 10, measles 3, diphtheria 11, small-pox 3. Sept. 14—Typhus 4, typhoid 36, scarlet 19, measles 1, diphtheria 12, small-pox 2.

The Register of Records reported a registry of [illegible] deaths, an increase upon the previous week of [illegible], and an excess of 107 over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned [illegible] deaths; constitutional, 141; local, 175; developmental, 51; and violent causes, 21. There was but one fatal case of small-pox, the same as in the previous week. Only 10 deaths from this disease have been registered within the past five weeks. During the past week there was no death from measles, a somewhat extraordinary fact, and but 5 deaths were due to scarlatina—these two affections having caused 1 and 6 deaths, respectively, in the preceding week. The mortality of diphtheria and croup fell from 17 to 15, that of whooping-cough from 7 to 6, and that of typhus fever from 4 to 1. The deaths by diarrheal diseases increased from 160 to 165, those by cerebro-spinal fever, from 4 to 6: those by typhoid fever, from 4 to 11; those by remittent fever, from 4 to 6, and those by intermittent fever, from 4 to 7. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the three last-mentioned diseases are remarkably prevalent and fatal. Typhoid fever is confined to no particular locality, while out of fourteen cases of remittent, intermittent and typho-malarial fevers, six occurred in the Twelfth Ward, five in the Twenty-second Ward, two in the Twentieth Ward, and one in the Sixteenth Ward. These figures illustrate forcibly the influence of defective drainage in the production of miasmatic fevers. The mortality of phthisis pulmonalis rose from [illegible] to [illegible], and that of the local respiratory affections from 40 to 41, of which pneumonia caused [illegible]. Puerperal disorders carried off 4 women. The deaths by Bright's disease amounted to [illegible], against 8 in the previous week; 104 deaths occurred in hospitals and other institutions; 54 were certified by Coroners, of which 3 were suicidal and 21 the result of accident or negligence. There died 307 children under five years old, or forty-nine per cent. of the total mortality, and 39 persons of seventy years old and upward.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in a fair sanitary condition. The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food: Sheep, [illegible]; hogs, [illegible]; veal, [illegible]; beef, 2,772 pounds; mutton, 90 pounds; veal, 120 pounds; corned beef, 20 pounds; poultry, 471 pounds; fish, 2,260 pounds.

CALIFORNIA.

Efforts of the Railroads to Obtain Subsidies—Progress of the Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The Board of Supervisors have "passed to print" (the first stage of favorable action) an order to submit to a vote of the people the proposition to grant a subsidy of $3,400,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of $10,000,000 to the San Francisco and Colorado Railroad Company, and smaller subsidies to the North Pacific and the Santa Cruz Railroads.

The Board indefinitely postponed consideration of the order allowing the people to vote a subscription of $10,000,000 to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in return for preferred stock, notwithstanding a majority of voters had petitioned for it in competition with the Colorado scheme.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Thursday, Sept. 19: Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called 12 M.—[illegible], The People ex rel. R. J. James vs. Green, Comptroller; [illegible], Peck et al. vs. Figueria; [illegible], Morgan vs. Moss; [illegible], Bedanna vs. Enfield Manufacturing Company; 84, Marks et al. vs. Alton (2 cases); 87, Chambers vs. Page. Call 104, Smith vs. Peters et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—76, Chase vs. Stout; 130, Seldner vs. Drummond; [illegible], Fritz vs. Ascher; [illegible], Uhl vs. Scheidknecht; [illegible], Honeyer vs. Bischoff; [illegible], Cohen vs. Rosenthal; [illegible], Hass vs. McAuley; 230, Fine vs. John; 244, Lawdon vs. Jeremiah; [illegible] Mentz; 354, Lane vs. Farrell; [illegible], Volkenning vs. Brown; [illegible] Marks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—67, Mellick, Jr., vs. Dearing; [illegible], Arnold vs. Hepburn; [illegible], Hass vs. Higgins; [illegible], Cameron vs. Plato; [illegible], Porter vs. Wood; [illegible], Maloney vs. Wolsefeld; [illegible], Candler vs. Goss; [illegible] Rose; [illegible], Sackendorf vs. Boyle; [illegible], Crotty vs. Hirsch; [illegible], Hyman vs. Levy; [illegible] Laffin vs. Tallmadge; [illegible], Buckenham vs. Birdsall; [illegible], Hens vs. Simonson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible], Allen vs. Barrett; [illegible], Gray vs. Sinclair; [illegible], Hunsinger vs. Koch; [illegible], Walker vs. Beville; [illegible], Nash vs. Bronson; 270, Hambler vs. Marx; [illegible], Kepler vs. Russell; 274, Loberson vs. Ackermann; [illegible], Reibe vs. Klein; [illegible], Miltnacht vs. Heusser; [illegible], Johnson vs. Claycne; [illegible], Levy vs. Simons; [illegible], Gill vs. Long; [illegible], Whitney vs. Thompson; [illegible], Colwell vs. Doyle.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part IV.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible] Ford vs. Adams; [illegible], Dobbins vs. [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Marks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Daniel Mecham and Edward Quinn, burglary; 2, Thomas Clark, burglary; 3, John Madden and Peter Scanlon, burglary; 4, James T. Watson and Samuel S. Jackson, burglary; 5, Julius Hesse, forgery; 6, William Walsh, felonious assault and battery; 7, Herman [illegible], assault and battery; 8, James Donovan, grand larceny; 9, Michael O'Brien, larceny from the person; 10, Charles V. Stillman, grand larceny.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—Thursday, Sept. 19.—Nos. [illegible] inclusive, and No. [illegible].

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 18.

By Judge Barrett.

Theron S. Doremus et al. vs. Jacob McDowell et al.; order settled.

By Judge Leonard.

Mary D. Bryan, executrix, vs. Daniel A. Baldwin.—On filing an undertaking with the sureties approved by the Court, the plaintiff's proceedings must be stayed. As I understand, such an undertaking has been filed and the sureties have justified; but if not, the stay is to commence only when it is done.

Thomas Lackey vs. Sarah Collins et al.; motion denied.

James Dater vs. Darius Tallman; order granted.

Philip Dater et al. vs. Darius Tallman; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 18.

By Judge Curtis.

Louisa Chabada vs. Charles Chabada.—Divorce granted.

The Sixth National Bank vs. Edwin A. Brooks; motion to set aside order denied without costs.

Moses M. Broadwell vs. Otto Evertsbusch; reference granted.

Kate [illegible] vs. George [illegible]; reference granted.

George Harner vs. Charles H. Hill; default taken.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 18.

By Judge Robinson.

Mary Ann Lewis vs. John F. Lewis; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Ballard vs. Roe; order granted striking out part of answer as irrelevant and redundant.

Van Hame vs. Kennedy; order granted for payment of plaintiff's debt.

Hester Brown vs. William Brown; temporary alimony of [illegible] a week allowed, with [illegible] counsel fee.

In the matter of William [illegible], the accounting of David F. Lord, assignee; order staying proceedings vacated, with $10 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]					

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]					

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]					

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 3¼ P. M.

[illegible]	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

[illegible]					

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]					

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

Today is the Twenty-first Anniversary of the establishment of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The paper was founded on the 18th September, 1851, and the same reporter has directed its Financial columns ever since (or within a few days of) its first issue. It has certainly been a most eventful Twenty-one Years' history of Wall-street, and we are scarcely less impressed today by the mercurial temper and sudden and wild fluctuations of the Street, not to say its inconsistencies and eccentricities, than the day we penned our first report in the Fall of 1851. Indeed, the events of yesterday and the reaction today are well calculated to remind one of the panics and reactions in the past score of years, beginning with the panic of 1854, following the New-York and New-Haven frauds of Schuyler, to which succeeded the great revulsion of 1857, then the War panics of November, 1860, and July, 1861, following the mad threats of South Carolina to divide the Union, and the Battle of Bull Run; then the Gold and Greenback panics of April and June, 1864, on the Morse speculation and the delay of our victories before Richmond; then the Ketchum panic of August, 1865; then the revulsion in England in May, 1866, succeeded by a rise of 30 ₱ cent. in Gold on this side, and above all, the Black Friday of September, 1869, involving immense losses on Gold and Gold contracts and settlements, which came near bankrupting the Street, and a Stock panic that involved untold millions of losses. Since this last notable event we have had the Chicago fire panic of last October, and finally, yesterday's abortive attempt to supplement Black Friday, by the same parties, (wanting only the effrontery of the deceased Fisk, Jr.,) who then suborned the Supreme Court and broke the Gold Exchange Bank—as they could and would break it a second time today, if it answered their present purpose—to escape the summary penalties of the boldest conspiracy in the financial records of the country.

The eventful markets for Gold, Money and Stocks noticed at length in our report last night, and illustrated by an unexampled official list of sales of Stocks at the Exchange Board, have given place to a better state of things today, although the Street has been in a whirl of excitement throughout the day. The raid upon the Money market, coupled by the same parties with a close and costly corner on Gold, threatened to take a political turn, if persevered in, and it is reasonably certain that if the Treasury had not, today, promptly come to the public relief by disbursing about $3,500,000 for U. S. 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, purchased under sealed proposals at noon, in place of the million of Bonds regularly advertised to be bought today, the panic inaugurated yesterday would soon have been turned to partisan account, as well as to the serious embarrassment of the general trade of the country. Even the experience of a single day threatened to stop the sale and export of Domestic Produce for the want of Money and Exchange facilities to conduct the movement.

The trouble is not yet over as to Gold, but we have reason to suppose that if the "corner" should continue in the morning, either as to price or lending rates, and a considerable bidding should be made for the Treasury Gold at noon, a larger sum than the million regularly advertised to be sold will be awarded. The offers to sell 5-20s today amounted to [illegible], of which $3,000,000 were accepted at [illegible] ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The sales of Gold in the open market were at [illegible] ₱ cent. The lending rate opened at ¼ ₱ cent. per day, and left off ¼ ₱ cent. The bonus paid for Money to carry stocks opened 1 ₱ cent. and left off 1-16 of 1 ₱ cent. over night, and 7 ₱ cent. Gold interest. The brokers had much less difficulty than expected in making up their bank accounts, and the Railroad Stocks, at the Exchange Board, gradually felt the effect of this comparative ease. One or two stocks that withstood the panic sales of yesterday—notably the Stock of the Union Pacific Road—advanced above the figures of day before yesterday, while others, in the midst of very heavy transactions, slowly recovered part of the extreme decline of last night. There was also a somewhat better business in the Railway Bonds, and very large transactions in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The Erie "corner," without being decidedly broken, was turned for the day as much less cost than yesterday, and the Stock was not so prominent a feature. The Public Funds opened dull, and some cheap offers were made to sell early in the day without naming amounts. The Street is by no means well supplied with any of the Bonds of the United States, and parties who had the 5-20s to sell were accommodated at the Treasury. The prices in London were weaker, owing to the fact that the Bank of England, following the example of the Bank of Prussia, has advanced the rate of discount. The new rate is made 4 ₱ cent. per annum.

Late in the day it was known that the Gold clique who were bearing Stocks and cornering Money yesterday, and who were repulsed in their designs today, had drawn a large amount of Greenbacks from the Banks on Certified Checks held over last night, and threaten another raid upon the market to-morrow. They have carted off the Greenbacks to private quarters, in the expectation of depriving the Banks of the advantage of the Treasury disbursement of Currency today. But many of the leading Banks are indifferent to this sort of warfare upon their weekly averages, and care less about keeping within the line of 25 ₱ cent. in times like the present, than these speculators on tight Money imagined.

Exchange was partially better today and closed 107½@108 ₱ cent.

At the close of the Stock Board, the following quotations were made as compared with last night. The Gould-Smith party were supposed to be selling again on their withdrawal of Greenbacks from the Banks today, and prices were lower than the best sales of the afternoon.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 18.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	110⅞	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113	113⅛
American Gold	114⅛	114
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	*92⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	70½	70⅞
Pacific Mail	69	67⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75	74⅛
St. Paul Common	54	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42	42⅛
Western Union Telegraph	67⅝	68⅛
Erie	51⅛	51⅛
Union Pacific	37½	38⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	87⅛
C. Chicago and Ind. Central	34⅛	34⅛

*Ex-dividend.

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was feverish and irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

Gold receipts	$660,781 63
Gold payments	1,584,934 89
Gold balance	53,441,005 73
Currency receipts	771,718 30
Currency payments	3,122,478 97
Currency balance	15,201,074 55
Customs	494,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,485,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	112⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	[illegible]	5-20 reg., '67	[illegible]
5-20 reg., '62	[illegible]	5-20 coup., '67	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '62	[illegible]	5-20 reg., '68	[illegible]
5-20 reg., '64	[illegible]	5-20 coup., '68	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	114	10-40 reg.	107⅝
5-20 reg., '65	[illegible]	10-40 coup.	107⅝
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	5s coup.	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i. '65	112	6s Currency	112

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, for week ending Aug. 14, were $30,153, being an increase of $6,151 over the earnings of the previous week.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for the month of August, 1872, were $117,408 37; increase over August, 1871, $33,029 48.

The earnings of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway for the month of August, 1872, were $31,050 93; operating expenses, $16,696 05; net earnings, $14,354 88.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company announces a Dividend of Four Dollars ₱ Share, payable on and after Oct. 10.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENTS and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE and OHIO BONDS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Loan having been withdrawn from the market by the Company, the small amount remaining on hand will be disposed of at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered, thirty years to run. Interest at eight per cent., payable February and August. Interest and principal payable in gold. Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency. For sale by

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

☞NEW-YORK STATE 6s. GOLD BONDS due 1887, for sale by GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced ½ ₱ cent., and is now 4 ₱ cent.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 93¼; 1867s, 91⅞; 10-40s, 87⅛; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway shares, [illegible].

2 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols and American securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares 50.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 18—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

Evening—Common Rosin, 11s.@11s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Tallow, 43s. ₱ cwt.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Cotton easy; Middlings, 18⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 7,488 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pkgs	20	Beans, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	3,737	Pork, pkgs	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	11	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	1,385	Grease, pkgs	100
Flour, bbls	10,205	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	28,530	Lard, kegs	123
Corn, bushels	117,114	Stearine, pkgs	10
Oats, bushels	30,150	Butter, pkgs	2,864
Malt, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pkgs	7,039
Barley, bushels	1,500	Tallow, pkgs	63
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	19	Skins, bdls	2
Beans, bbls	355	Starch, boxes	2,335
Cornmeal, bbls	705	Tobacco, hhds	130
Hops, bales	164	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,504
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Hides, bales	757	Wool, bales	414
Leather, sides	[illegible]		

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, but steady at $8 25@$8 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls scarce and nominal at $11 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in light demand at 34c.@35c. for Western, and 35c.@36c. for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inquired for, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5; North River, $5 50@$6 50; Croton, $13@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Rule dull, including Adamantine, 12 & 16 ounces, 14c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 38c.@40c.; Sperm, patent, 45c.@46c.; Stearic, 18c.@20c.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate request, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $22@$24 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite, $5 50@$6 75 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been selling very slowly, including Maracaibo at [illegible]; Caracas, [illegible]; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@[illegible], gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A light demand prevails for all kinds; values nominally as before.

COTTON—Has been slow of sale for early delivery at a further reduction of ⅛c. on Ordinary and Good Ordinary, and ¼c. on Low Middling and higher grades; sales, 705 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including [illegible] bales to shippers, 525 bales to spinners and 119 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been rather more doing, but prices have been quoted off again [illegible] ₱ lb.; sales, 16,000 bales, (3,500 bales last evening, and 12,500 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with September [illegible] closing at 19 5-16c.; October at 18 11-16c.; November at 18 11-16c.; December at 18⅞c.; January at 19⅛c.; February at 19⅜c.; March at [illegible]; and April at 20⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: September, 19.39c.; October, 18.92c.; November, 18.80c.; December, 18.92c.; January, 19.47c.; February, 19.87c.; March, 20.42c.; April, 21c. The receipts at this port today were 3,737 bales, including 61 bales per rail, 1,662 bales from Galveston, 285 bales from Norfolk, [illegible] bales from Charleston, 283 bales from Savannah. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 4,503 bales, and thus far this week 21,577 bales, against [illegible] bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Desirable lots of fresh receipt have been salable and strong in price. We quote from 23c.@25c. for ordinary to choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State at [illegible]; Western at 23c.@27c., and Jersey and Long Island at 28c.@29c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The disturbances in the gold and foreign exchange lines operated against free dealings in produce and merchandise. State and Western Flour attracted less attention within the previous range as to values. The offerings of stock were on a reduced scale, particularly of good to choice Superfine, and of shipping Extras. Sales have been made since our last of 11,500 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for, with Bale quoted at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw in light demand at from [illegible], the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a good inquiry for desirable lots at a shade firmer rates.

HOPS—Have been in light request, and tending downward under freer offerings, chiefly of new. We now quote: New-York, growth of 1872, 38c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 38c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, [illegible]; Yearlings, growth 1871, nominal; Olds, growth 1870, nominal; Old Olds, growths 1869 and 1868, 10c.@15c.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been quoted generally steady as to values on a fair average call for supplies.

MOLASSES—Dull today at old figures; 20 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 75c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very dull, and with a weak market for Strained. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. No. 1 at $5 25, and 400 bbls. Pale at $6 37½. The quotations are for Strained, $4 20@$4 25. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in. The market closed firm at 62c.@62½c., under light offerings. Sales have been made of 50 bbls. at 61½c., 100 bbls. at 62c., and 44 bbls. oil packages, at 62c.

PETROLEUM—There has been an important decline on the Creek; the price quoted at $3 on both roads, with liberal offerings, and very little inquiry; this feature creates an unsettled and depressed feeling here, with scarcely any demand. Crude, in bulk, 11c. Refined about 24½c. Cases at 28½c.@29c. For Philadelphia delivery, 1,500 bbls. Refined sold for short delivery at 23½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been more inquiry noted for Pork at steadier prices, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 20@$14 25 for job lots of new Western Mess; [illegible] for old do.; [illegible] new Prime Mess; [illegible] for Prime and [illegible] for Extra Prime, and $16 50 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, with sales reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $14 25; and 500 bbls. do. seller November, at $14 ₱ bbl....City-dressed Hogs in request at 6⅞c.@7c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in moderate request, with dry-salted and pickled Hams ranging from [illegible]; Shoulders at [illegible], and Bellies at [illegible], ₱ lb. Sales equal to 123 pkgs. Also, 10,000 lbs. [illegible] Bellies, averaging 11 lbs., at [illegible], and 150 boxes shoulders, October delivery, at 7c., ₱ lb....Bacon has been quoted about steady, on a freer movement of stock, largely for forward delivery, with sales reported of 100 boxes Long Clear at [illegible]; 175 boxes Long and Short Clear, October delivery, at [illegible]; 250 boxes do. and do., December, at [illegible]; 600 boxes Short Clear, October, at [illegible]; 150 boxes do. December, at [illegible], and 250 boxes do., January, at [illegible]....Lard is generally dull and quoted weaker in price. Sales reported of 400 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9 1-16c. for prime old Western Steam; [illegible] for choice Western Steam and Kettle-rendered; [illegible] for City Steam and Kettle-rendered; [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for Refined. For forward delivery the demand has been light, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller September, at 9 1-16c., closing heavily....Beef products have been less sought after within the previous range....Prime to choice grades of Butter rather scarce and wanted, chiefly by local buyers, at full rates; other kinds quiet. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@35c. for poor to choice State; [illegible] for fancy lots do.; [illegible] for poor to fine Western; [illegible] for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@8c., ₱ lb....A moderate movement has been noted in Cheese, with values fairly supported on the finer grades of stock. We quote the range at [illegible] for poor to Extra fine Factory; 7c.@12c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@7½c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been steady and in demand, including Carolina at [illegible] for ordinary to choice; Rangoon, [illegible]; and Patna, [illegible], ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request, including Turk's Island at [illegible]; Liverpool Ground, [illegible]; Liverpool Fine, [illegible] ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; [illegible], $1 35; Factory filled, [illegible]; Bulk, [illegible]; Coarse, &c.

SALTPETRE—A light inquiry prevailed for stock at former figures; Crude quoted nominal at [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quoted about as before, on a moderate demand for the leading kinds. We quote Clover at [illegible] ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, [illegible]; Timothy, [illegible], and Calcutta Linseed, [illegible], gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—There has not been much animation in this line, but prices show no further changes of importance.

SPICES—The dealings have been on a moderate scale within the previous range; the principal holders are offering stock with some show of reserve. No. 1 Nutmegs, [illegible]; Mace, [illegible]; Cassia, [illegible]; White Pepper, [illegible]; East India Pepper at [illegible]; Ginger, [illegible]; Pimento at [illegible]; Cloves, [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged quotations, the market ruling firm. Sales since our last, [illegible] hhds. and [illegible] boxes, including [illegible] hhds. good refining Porto Rico at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. about prime refining Cuba at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. and [illegible] boxes Centrifugal at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. common refining Cuba at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. Demerara at [illegible]; and [illegible] boxes low grade Havana at [illegible] ₱ lb. Refined quite firm and in request at yesterday's figures.

TALLOW—Has been unusually dull at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible] for ordinary to choice, chiefly at [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls. in lots at 92c. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—The export movement in produce have been checked by the difficulties experienced in marketing foreign exchange, and the serious depression in rates on prime bankers, as well as commercial bills....Berth freights were comparatively quiet, and rather less firm in the instance of Grain room. In the chartering line the business was also tamer, the inquiry having been mostly for vessels for the Grain trade....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 7,500 bushels Grain at 9¼d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat; and, by steam, 25,000 bushels Wheat (relet room) at 10¼d. For London, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d. for Corn and 10¼d. for Wheat. Also, a British bark, 547 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 70s. 6d....For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 450 tons, hence with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 7½d.; an Italian bark, 500 tons, (reported,) with about 3,200 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; also two Norwegian barks, and an Italian bark, (to arrive,) each with about 3,500 quarters do., on private terms....For Antwerp, 60 bbls. Shoe-pegs, at 2s. 3d....For Constantinople, an Italian brig, 370 tons, hence with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 42½c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872.

There was a brisk trade in Steers ranging from [illegible] to good, on this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards. Prices ranged from [illegible] ₱ lb. Four hundred Steers remained on hand, while there was no market for Texans. Milch Cows remain firm; prices from [illegible] ₱ head. Veals brisk, from [illegible] ₱ lb. Grass Calves lively, from $7@$11 ₱ head. Coarse yearling Bulls from $3 25@$3 50 ₱ cwt. Sheep and Lambs firm, yet selling only in small lots; Sheep from [illegible] ₱ lb.; Lambs, from [illegible] ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold yesterday from [illegible] ₱ lb.; on this forenoon, [illegible] ₱ lb.; good Ohio Hogs nominal at [illegible] ₱ lb. City Dressed from [illegible] ₱ lb., extreme range. Light Pigs not quoted.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals this forenoon at Communipaw Yards, [illegible] head of horned Cattle, [illegible]. From arrivals for yesterday and today at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards: [illegible] Sheep and Lambs, [illegible] Veals, [illegible] Cows, [illegible] Bulls. Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Fortieth-street Hog Yards: 41 cars of Hogs, with 1 car of Sheep, sold before arrival.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 16, 1872: 1,300 head of horned Cattle, 2,573 Sheep and Lambs, 49 Veals, [illegible] Hogs, 27 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, the Sheep, Lambs and Veals chiefly consigned to Fortieth-street Hog Yards, the Horses to City railroads and to dealers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Flour steady; Extra Spring [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; $1 15 September, $1 12 October; [illegible] Rejected, $1. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible], October; Rejected, [illegible]; No. 3 High Mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull and lower; [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley [illegible] No. 2 Fall, 70c. Provisions nominal; [illegible] Shoulders at [illegible], others, nominally unchanged. Whisky [illegible]. Freights in fair demand [illegible]. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 322,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 35,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Flour steady at [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Wheat unchanged; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 75; No. 1 White do., [illegible]; Extra do., [illegible]; Canada, $2 05. Rye in fair demand at 82c.@83c. for Western and State. Corn unchanged; sales of Western Mixed in car lots and boat loads at [illegible]; Round Yellow, [illegible]. Nothing reported in Barley or Malt. Oats [illegible] 48c.; Old Ohio, 47c.; No. 2 Old Western, [illegible]; New Western, [illegible]; New White State and Western, [illegible].

TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat higher and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at [illegible]; Extra White Michigan, [illegible]; Amber Michigan, cash and seller September, [illegible]; seller October, [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 Red, [illegible]; seller September, [illegible]; seller October, [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn and 4,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Seeds nominally unchanged. Groceries steady. Oats [illegible]. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 16c.; Refined, [illegible]. Flour firmer but not quotably higher; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Extra Family, [illegible]. Wheat firmer; for prime other grades heavy and weak; Red, $1 70; [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; White Western, [illegible]. Rye unchanged. Corn firmer; Yellow, 66c. Oats unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible]. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible] for No. 2. Rye steady at [illegible] for No. 1. Barley in fair demand and higher, [illegible] for No. 2 Fall. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible]; to Oswego, [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 85; No. 1 at $1 71; Amber Michigan, [illegible]. Corn steady at 50c. Oats in good demand at [illegible]. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat dull at [illegible] for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady at 34c. for New. Refined Petroleum in good demand and firm; held at [illegible] for car lots; [illegible] for trade lots.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull and easier; prices nominal; Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; Low Middlings, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Middlings, 18c.; net receipts, 1,716 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,573 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 2,667 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Cotton easier; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Middlings, 19¼c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross receipts, 1,067 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 23,474 bales.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to R. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 5th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 5th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 11 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

R. B. HART,
J. S. HENNESSY,
H. A. NELSON,
Commissioners.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted under chapter 9 and 29 of the Laws of 1872, will be held at the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1872.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
FREDK. LAW OLMSTED, President Department of Public Parks.
Board of Apportionment and Audit.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER SHARE ON the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of September and reopened on the 11th day of October next.

HARVEY E. WOODS, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Miss Charlotte Thompson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR—Mr. Charles Fechter.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SECOND CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

*** We beg to announce that we shall shortly publish the SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It will be a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles specially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections will be pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case.

This edition will also contain a categorical refutation of the slanders against Gen. GRANT, an account of GREELEY's partnership with "Boss" TWEED, a reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Mr. GREELEY's letters recommending bad men to office, an exposure of the Oakes Ames slander concocted by C. A. DANA and the managing editor of the *Tribune*—and GREELEY's famous letter to Mr. WEED and Mr. SEWARD, with

IMPORTANT ANNOTATIONS BY MR. WEED,

now published for the first time. There will also be some account of

SENATOR FENTON'S CAREER

as a Reformer.

The above is only an outline of the contents of this special supplement—the best campaign paper ever issued, and one which will be indispensable to Republicans throughout the country. Full particulars will be shortly published.

We printed and sold 275,000 copies of the first supplement, and they were circulated in every State of the Union. Of this edition we shall print at least an equal number. In reply to numerous inquiries, we have to state that we can take only ONE COLUMN of advertisements, at three dollars per line.

"'There is no story circulated against the President,' says the TIMES finally, 'which cannot readily be disproved.' Why, then, by way of a beginning, not disprove the statement that he has at divers times received gifts of money and other valuables, and thereafter bestowed office upon the donors of the same?"—*New-York World.*

Give us the name of any person from whom, as you say, the President has "received gifts of money and other valuables," and thereupon bestowed office upon the donor, and we will instantly disprove the accusation. Do not deal in generalities. Give us names and dates, and we will meet them fairly and above-board.

A letter will be found in another column in which President GRANT, in a characteristically manly and straightforward way, congratulates Gen. DIX upon the manner of his nomination as Republican candidate for Governor of this State. It is emphatically true, as the President puts it, that, "when conventions seek candidates—not candidates nominations," there is good augury for the future of political purity. The President does simple justice to the honest Democrats of New-York in admitting that both political parties have harbored men who have fostered the corruptions of the last eight years in our State and local administration. He is right in assuming that the nomination of Gen. DIX means the success of the principle which carried everything before it in this City last Fall—namely, that reform is the pressing and vital necessity of our State politics, and that all honest men, without distinction of party, should be invited to co-operate in effecting it. Let us hope the suggestion will not be lost sight of.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* stated the other day that Mr. MURPHY had given $5,000 toward the purchase of a cottage for the President at Long Branch. This was an untruth, fathered by "HALSTEAD & Co." We engaged to prove that it was an untruth, but HALSTEAD & Co. quietly back out. Thus it is with all the Greeleyite slanderers. They start a calumny, and when they are challenged to the proof, sneak off. Can we not induce HALSTEAD to subscribe $5,000 toward our Poor Children's Fund?

"Pseudo-heroic" is the name GREELEY has invented for soldiers who favor the election of Gen. GRANT. "An enormous fraud" is what he calls their Convention. "Fredericksburg without a fight" is the sneer he tosses at Gen. BURNSIDE, than whom no soldier is more honored for his courage, or beloved for his noble character. While Mr. GREELEY's organ has only these contemptuous terms for Northern soldiers, Mr. GREELEY himself still "feels a just pride in the military character and achievements of Stonewall JACKSON and LEE," as much as in those of GRANT, SHERMAN, and THOMAS.

About a year ago, the *Tribune* was by no means anxious to have TWEED tried for his robbery of the City Treasury. It employed all its energies about that time in shouting for the trial of the TIMES' editors on half a dozen libel suits, to be brought by the members of the Ring. Now, the *Tribune* is in such a hurry to have TWEED tried that it insults Attorney-General BARLOW by suggesting that he is in league with the "Boss" thief, and is rather doubtful whether WHEELER H. PECKHAM knows what he is talking about when he says that the Ring suits are to come up in October. It does not tend to increase public confidence in the sincerity of the *Tribune* whine to find that the names of SWEENY and HALL are studiously omitted in clamoring for the trial of TWEED. It is quite obvious that the "organ" does not fall foul of TWEED because he is a thief, but because, in its own words:

"Just before the late great Greeley meeting in Union-square he wrote to many of his personal and political friends, urging them to take no part in the meeting, and to keep their friends from attending it, and expressing the hope that it would prove a failure."

This was really too bad of TWEED, and looks too much like going back on his quondam partner in the tobacco business. Let the *Tribune* be comforted, however—there were plenty of scalawags at Union-square without the reinforcement which TWEED might have sent. The Ex-Boss really deserves the gratitude of the organ in helping to improve the respectability of the crowd. At the same time, TWEED is quite right in complaining of the way he is treated by the *Tribune*. His friendship for Mr. GREELEY, and the way in which the organ used to talk about him, really warranted him in expecting better things from that quarter.

"Mr. OAKES AMES denies. Nothing is more natural." So says the Professor. A man is accused of a base offense, and denies it, whereupon his accuser turns round to the audience, and produces the denial as a proof of the man's guilt. This is justice—and "journalism," according to the only living authority upon the subject. The *Evening Post*—managed by experienced and clever hands—has been adjudged by the Professor to be "totally ignorant of journalism," and densely stupid, so that we are reduced to the Professor himself for instruction in the art. Who would not be proud of belonging to a calling of which a wanton libeler is at the head?

Mr. GREELEY's private and personal organ demands that Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Police Precinct, should be "transferred or broken," because the said wicked KENNEDY has declared himself in favor of Gen. GRANT. Does not this little fact throw a very clear light upon GREELEY's secret ideas on the subject of civil service reform?

Harper's comes out this week with two remarkably fine cartoons by NAST. The double-page picture, entitled "the key-note of the campaign," is perhaps superior in point of elaboration and careful grouping to anything which has yet been produced by the great American caricaturist. A more perfect gallery of portraits could not be arranged than that of the motley crowd of office-seekers, who are represented as starting their unmelodious howl for GREELEY. Face, expression, and pose are equally characteristic and unmistakable among all the forty or so of Greeleyite backers to whom Herr SCHURZ is giving the "key-note of the campaign." The clever front-page cartoon is full of suggestiveness and force. There is evidently a pretty high wind blowing; but it does not disturb the outstretched form of that dead rooster that lies over the fatal record of North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine. President GRANT stands good-humoredly, ready to clasp hands over this "bloody chasm." H. G. don't appear to see it.

Slander as a Trade.

When the Greeleyite journals have been busily engaged for some weeks in the concoction of calumnies against all our public men who support the Republican Party and its candidates, and when their falsehoods have been knocked to pieces one after the other, they generally put on a pious air, and protest against the use of "personalities" in the canvass. When the history of the canvass comes to be written, it will be found that the organs of Mr. GREELEY have deliberately proceeded from the outset upon the theory that they must win the day for their candidate, if at all, by destroying the characters of the men opposed to him. To do this, it was necessary to resort to invention, since there were no good grounds for attacks of the kind described. The chief share in the work of constructing libels naturally fell to C. A. DANA, of the *Sun*, who has grown old and vicious in the art; and by his side stood a little group of unscrupulous men, like SAMUEL BOWLES of Springfield, who were only too glad to assist in the propagation of a scandal against any prominent member of the party which they have pronounced to be dead.

Hence we have seen Gen. GRANT and his wife and children exposed to every form of unmanly and cowardly attack; while all his supporters are treated as if they were felons. These tactics, whatever A. OAKEY HALL may say in his Ujiji *Herald*, have been confined to one side. We have been driven, most reluctantly, to address ourselves to the disagreeable task of rebutting slanders—but we shall be much obliged to anybody who will point out a single false accusation which has appeared in these columns against any public man. What we have charged against SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, DOOLITTLE and others we have fully proved, or stand ready to prove at any moment. Look at the case on the other side.

C. A. DANA applied to President JOHNSON, and again to President GRANT, for the post of Collector of this Port. He was refused, and very properly, and on the occasion of his second rebuff, he became a determined, though impotent, enemy of the President—impotent because he had attacked pretty nearly every respectable man in the community, and had signalized himself only by defending JAMES FISK, Jr., the Tammany Ring, Judge BARNARD, and men of that stamp. To be a rogue was the sure passport to DANA's favor—to be an honest man, and to resist black-mailing, was the sure way to make him an enemy. Well, he at once set to work libeling the President, and BOWLES and GREELEY's successor carefully gathered up his slanders. Thus the Murphy cottage falsehood, the abominable charges of intemperance and dishonesty against the President, (repeated by BOWLES,) the "Oakes Ames" slander, the Galena land calumny—these and many others were started by the Greeley gang, disproved, and yet repeated. Now what we want to ask is simply this—will there never come a time when the public can be trusted to reject such slanders as these, without newspapers and innocent men being put to the trouble of disproving them?

"Certainly," say some, "why answer them at all?" The answer is simply because, if they are not answered, you who advise us not to answer are the very first to believe the lies. The Oakes-Ames slander was furbished up by DANA, and that fact alone ought to have been sufficient to discredit it. Then BOWLES—"our SAMUEL"—and the New-York *Tribune*, and the minor Democratic organ here, and other Greeley papers took it up, and at last some people began to believe in it. So the gentlemen implicated, and OAKES AMES himself, came out and specifically denied it. Now, ought not all this be sufficient to lead people to reject the next libel invented by DANA, BOWLES, REID & Co.? There will be one placed upon the market in the course of the next few days. It may be leveled at the President, or some one of his supporters—but, depend upon it, DANA & Co. are hard at work forging it now. DANA has within the past few days been proved to have fabricated a slander, and put it in the mouth of a dead man, the late Secretary STANTON—the act of a miserable coward as well as of a libeler. Will the public, then, continue to credit the forgeries which proceed from GREELEY's *Tribune* and DANA's *Sun*? If they do, we must continue to expose those forgeries and slanders, but we should very much like to feel that it is not necessary to fill our columns or to occupy our readers' time, with this sort of work.

Cricket.

The cricket-match which is now being played at Hoboken, between eleven gentlemen of England, and the St. George Club of this City, may perhaps serve to convince some people of the great merits and fascination of the most noble and manly field-game ever invented. Comparisons are "odorous," and it would be idle to draw any comparisons between base-ball and cricket, because they are games of a totally different character, while each is good in its way. Several first-rate American base-ball players were in the field yesterday against the English eleven, and prettier "fielding" than they exhibited it would be hard to find. They pounced down upon the flying ball, as a hen picks up barley, and never lost a chance which came in their way. The good base-ball player can be detected half a mile off by the neat, clean way in which he handles the ball, and the quickness with which he returns it. But, when we learn that twenty-two good average players were put out for sixty-six runs, and that *two* men on the opposite side made 102 runs, *without* being put out—it is obvious that the skill at the game is not equally proportioned, and that our cricketers here have a great deal to learn.

Even in this match, they will do better than they have done so far. The twenty-two—English and American—went in first, and were no doubt nervous, for it is no joke to stand up against the bowling of men who have a reputation for being invincible. They were probably a little afraid of the ball, and if two good "blockers" had been able to make a stand for half an hour or so, early in the day, it would have immensely encouraged the others. When they next go in, two of them should make up their minds to *stick*, without troubling themselves at first about making runs. But it must be remembered that young men here, whether cricketers or base-ball players, have very little time for practice, whereas the eleven to whom they are opposed play very frequently, and always against a strong force. Some of the gentlemen from England are very young—the dashing player, GRACE, is only twenty-four—but their physical powers are in the most glorious state of perfection, and they only know by hearsay what indigestion or nervousness means. Eye, hand, and nerve are as steady with them as if they moved by clock-work. Most of them are still at college, and yet they can beat easily any amateur club of double their number which can be brought against them, with several professionals thrown in. The coolness, steadiness, and pluck which they display is well worth a journey to Hoboken to witness.

This brings us to the point concerning which we desired to call attention now—and it is the desirability of inducing our young men to go in more extensively than they are in the habit of doing for field sports. The really "good" young man is, in our days, so occupied with business that he rarely gives himself time for proper relaxation; and hence we see gray heads at thirty, and broken frames at the very period of life when men ought to be most vigorous. The battle for success is very hard and trying, and physical strength too often breaks down under its stress. A game at cricket or base-ball would not increase this pressure, but rather be a relief to it. We advise all who wish to form a fair opinion of cricket as a pastime, to go to Hoboken today and see the continuation of the match. The New-York club deserve great credit for their enterprise and courage in tackling the redoubtable English eleven. Yesterday they played very well indeed, but with bad luck. It will not be construed into any discourtesy toward our visitors if we say that we hope the luck will change this morning.

The Fashions.

Saratoga and Long Branch have almost entirely subsided into their usual Winter's sleep. The fashionable world of New-York is fast settling down again amid its native bricks and brown stone. The question of the Fall and Winter fashions is becoming an interesting one to the ladies. A multitude of technical terms, as unintelligible to the father of a family as a sea-captain's orders are to an ordinary landsman, glide over the tongues of wives and daughters, not unmixed with an arithmetical phraseology which the said father of a family finds much less difficulty in understanding.

There are few things which have furnished more ample material for ridicule than the arbitrary changes of fashion. They have been a favorite theme of satirists for centuries. The practice of regularly throwing away, every season, valuable clothing which is still in perfectly good order, for the purpose of substituting articles which are neither handsomer, more comfortable, nor in any way superior, is one which is too obviously absurd to be unnoticed by those who desire a suggestive topic for humor and sarcasm. The principal drawback to this kind of wit is that however pointed it may be, it fails to do justice to the subject. But intrinsically ridiculous as the practice in question is, it has the sanction of all enlightened modern nations, and constitutes one of the most invariable accompaniments to the progress of civilization.

But, although this tyranny is so wide-spread and has continued so long, there are some signs of a formidable revolt against it. This is especially true of the rougher sex. A well-dressed gentleman in these days assumes a degree of liberty in regard to his apparel which no one who aspired to the character of a well-dressed gentleman fifty, or even twenty-five years ago, would have dared to claim. A similar change has, to some degree, taken place with the ladies, though it is not without some hesitation that we make this latter assertion. We did not think of the chignon when we began the sentence. Still, chignon and all, we believe the statement to be true. With all the unreasonable dictates to which a lady who does not wish to be entirely out of the fashion must submit, such a lady can, at the present day, dress more as she pleases than she ever could before. There was an exactness and stringency in the rules of costume in former years which have been very much relaxed, and in regard to which the tendency is toward still further modification.

A great deal is said about the extravagance of the times. We do not see that people are any more extravagant now than they always were. They spend more, but that is because they have more to spend. There is no evidence that there is a greater proportion of persons now whose expenditures are beyond their means, than there was in the days when ladies wore shoes with soles scarcely thicker than a visiting card, and bonnets the size of a half-bushel measure. But while there is no more extravagance, there is in many things, and fashionable dressing among them, much more waste, both of money and time. And here, we think, is a great evil. Not to speak of the amount of money which might be more profitably employed, we have too high an opinion of the mental powers of the female sex to believe that the most advantageous way in which an educated lady can exercise her intellect is in thinking and talking about what she is to wear.

But as so much time and money are spent in dress, we wish that the dictators of the fashions, and especially female fashions, would try to make them a little less ugly. A gentleman's dress at the present day is not handsome or graceful; but it has at any rate the merit of not giving the wearer an appearance of deformity. But if an individual who had lived in some remote corner of the world, where he had never seen anything of the present style of female apparel, should suddenly be brought into the presence of three or four fashionable ladies, nothing could exceed his horror and commiseration at the frightful and unheard-of manner in which they would appear to him to have been afflicted. Perhaps there is some philosophy in the style, after all, for we half believe it to be a deliberate device on the part of woman—lovely woman—to try her power over the other sex by seeing into how unsightly a disguise she can put herself, and still be reverenced and admired. If this be the object, we can only say that the self-denying means by which it is sought to be accomplished deserve the highest praise, and that words cannot express our appreciation of the ingenuity and efficiency of the feat.

Precept and Practice.

Less than two years ago, HORACE GREELEY, either overconfident in his own virtue, or aspiring to a virtue he knew he did not possess, wrote as follows. It appears in the *Tribune* of Nov. 25, 1870:

"The Cincinnati *Commercial* will be good enough to inform its readers that there is no office in the universe that would be any inducement to HORACE GREELEY to forego or postpone his advocacy of protection to home industry."

What is now the position of HORACE GREELEY? Has he not only deliberately consented to "forego or postpone his advocacy of protection to home industry," but is he not supporting and helping to elect avowed free-traders to Congress? Mr. GREELEY approved beforehand, if he did not prepare, that portion of the Cincinnati platform which says: "Recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress districts and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation." In his letter accepting the nomination, Mr. GREELEY says that he understands this to mean "that the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his acts, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish, by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not," and he pledges himself to pursue this course. Does not HORACE GREELEY, in hopes of the Presidency, "forego or postpone," yea abandon, "his advocacy of protection to home industry?"

But more than this. Mr. GREELEY actively supports—if he keeps faith—S. S. COX for Congressman at large from this State, and yet Mr. COX is a life-long avowed free-trader. He has shown it by his acts in Congress, and by his speeches in and out of Congress. For instance, we find by the *Tribune* that in a speech delivered at what it calls "the Free Trade Feed," in November, 1870, Mr. COX said:

"I honored free trade in 1846. * * * I was never ashamed of the word free trade. * * * I am a free-trader under the Constitution. If anybody wants to make anything out of that, let them, as they may. * * I like the words free trade. I have fought a great deal for it. * * * You gentlemen of the Press that have spoken here to-night so nobly, you have fought a great fight in the body of your own party. We rejoice in it and will clasp hands in rivalry, in noble emulation, if you will bring your party up to the standard of free trade. If you will do this with your party we will do the same with ours. Gentlemen, Republicans, if you cannot bring your party up to the idea of free trade won't you come over and help us?"

He boasted in the same speech that in that issue he had "mastered HORACE" in the campaign which had just closed. Even his brazen audacity hardly contemplated the possibility that he had so far "mastered HORACE" that the latter would, in less than two years, support his election to represent the whole State of New-York in Congress.

Was not HORACE GREELEY right when he said, "The White House gad-fly crazes when it stings?"

A Warlike Magistrate.

Judicial dignity is not, we regret to say, a quality found in our Court-rooms so uniformly as could be desired. The most uncompromising patriotism must admit that the manners of the late Justice BARNARD on the bench were hardly such as one would look for in the ideal magistrate. And there are still many excellent members of the American Judiciary, not to be compared for a moment in point of learning or integrity with that Judge, who yet dispense an unimpeachable quality of law and justice in an off-hand fashion rather startling to Old World observers. To be sure, it is only in the remote West that the Court ever adjourns itself to look at a passing circus or thrash an irreverent counsel; but even nearer home, it may be admitted that judicial proceedings often lack a proper degree of solemnity and decorum. It may fairly be doubted, however, if in any Court-room this side of the Rocky Mountains, such a scene would be possible as lately edified the good people of Norwich, in England. This was no less than a rough and tumble fight between two Magistrates in the Court-room.

These two worthy Solons, named respectively Mr. BLAKE and Capt. BRIGNOLA, had some difference of opinion at the opening of the Court, which the good Captain thought he could settle most satisfactorily by declaring aloud to his colleagues his settled conviction that Mr. BLAKE was "a foolish old man." This disparagement to his wisdom the offended gentleman seemed to rate as little in comparison with the fling at his years, for, "placing himself at once in a defiant attitude," he dared his traducer to "come on," and boldly asserted that, "old as he was, the Captain dared not walk out of the room and tell him he was a foolish old man." To this alluring, and withal reasonable proposition, which it might be supposed a gentleman of martial title would eagerly jump at, the Captain contented himself by reiterating his unflattering disbelief in Mr. BLAKE's sagacity or youth. The Mayor, who was presiding, at this point deemed it his duty to interfere, which he did by mildly but vainly requesting the irate BLAKE to sit down. In this appeal a portion of the audience vociferously joined, while another part as energetically urged upon him that it was his plain magisterial duty to "hit him." Upon this hint, Mr. BLAKE eventually acted, and with many contumelious observations, smote the poor Captain sorely, and the battle began. The benches and chairs which were in the way were obligingly "removed" by the Court-room officer, whether to save them or the combatants, or to give an uninterrupted view to the spectators, we are not told. The struggle was terrific, but brief, Mr. BLAKE speedily making good at least half of his proud boast, uttered at the commencement of hostilities, "that neither mentally nor physically was the Captain his superior." Seizing his luckless antagonist as Achilles might have seized some second-rate Trojan hero, "he flung him with considerable violence against the partition." Like a good General he followed up this initial advantage with such promptness that "Mr. BRIGNOLA seems to have been placed entirely in the hands of his antagonist," and there is no telling what dreadful scenes might not have ensued had not Mr. BOLINGBROKE, at that moment, moved by the desperate condition of the hapless BRIGNOLA, rushed to the rescue, and ejaculating: "Don't, BLAKE! Don't, BLAKE!" caught hold of the skirts of that gentleman.

But the champion once having tasted the delights of battle, was not easily torn from his prey, and when some other person from the audience desired to effect a separation, the indignant BLAKE was for immolating him on the spot. "What do you here?" he cried sternly, "and offered him a blow." With Mr. BOLINGBROKE tugging at his coat-tails, however, and Mr. BRIGNOLA strenuously endeavoring to get away, the combat could not be maintained with advantage, and the fiery BLAKE reluctantly stayed his hand. "The members of the Bench present," we are told, "witnessed the scene with evident consternation, surprise, and regret." Which may be readily believed.

The great Swedish Chancellor bade his son go and see with how little wisdom the world is governed. It seems to take little wisdom to make a magistrate, sometimes, in England.

MINOR TOPICS.

The turn which was given yesterday to the preliminary examination of FORRESTER, was, to say the least of it, highly dramatic. Since "ANDY" GARVEY was suddenly produced to confront Mayor HALL, the criminal records of the City have furnished no such surprise as the appearance of Miss KEENAN as a witness against the supposed murderer of Mr. NATHAN. Perhaps the most surprising thing about it all is that both the Police and the witness should have been able, for two years, to hold their tongue about this unsuspected resource of the prosecution. Whatever may be the result of FORRESTER's trial, it is quite clear that it will take rank among the *causes célèbres*.

That the sham fighting by which, two or three times a year, the British Army strives to lay the dreadful spectre of Dorking is very different from the real article, no one needs to be told. But the Autumn manœuvres have given an instance of the fact more than ordinarily judicious. The advance of the Northern Army under Lord MARK KERR was stopped, and the entire division held for some time in check, by what does the reader suppose? A swarm of wasps. These winged warriors, disturbed in their peaceful occupancy of a barley-field, charged fiercely upon the invading foe. The Commander-in-Chief was sorely wounded in seven places not named. A flank movement was frustrated by the active assailants, and the rout of the division seemed imminent, when a forlorn hope succeeded, under cover of a heavy bombardment of turf, in shutting up the enemy in their fastness, and the Northern Army was saved. In palliation of this undignified and altogether laughable discomfiture of Lord KERR's veterans, it may be said that a swarm of wasps is a foe not to be despised. They will readily sting a man to death. Only a few days since a child was so killed, almost instantly, at a place called Chevenges, in France; and even soldiers, only playing at war, may be excused for shunning so unpleasant an insect. But does not the incident suggest its own moral? Why should not this fierceness be utilized in the service of patriotism? A regiment or two of wasps trained to act as skirmishers would give a most unwelcome reception to the future invader.

Should there ever arrive a time when the New-York ruffian is habitually brought in close contact with the gallows which he is so eminently fitted to adorn, he need not abandon himself to grief. There is a happy land to rest, the Republic of Colombia, where the rights and privileges of the murderer are expressly guaranteed to him in the Constitution. He is not only made secure against the possibility of being legally hung, but Courts are forbidden to sentence him, or any other malefactor, to imprisonment for a longer period than ten years. Peru has lately adopted the same provisions, so that in case New-York should ever become an unhealthy residence for "Reddy" and his kind, they may betake themselves either to Colombia or Peru, and there immolate unoffending persons, at the comparatively cheap rate of ten years' imprisonment for each slaughter. Why these two Republics should have extended this leniency to criminals is not clear, but one cannot help suspecting that the Colombian and Peruvian statesmen, recognizing the uncertainty of revolutions, have sought to provide for their own safety when their rivals have mounted to power.

It is impossible not to admire the law which compels steamers to provide steam-pumps, life-preservers, and all sorts of nice things to insure the comfort of passengers in case of disaster. Having such a law ready for our admiration, it would be ungrateful to find fault with the steam-pumps and life-preservers themselves. Yet one cannot help noting that when the *Bienville* took fire, the steam-pump would not work, and that when the *Mata* foundered, the life-preservers, owing to the weakness of their fastenings, were, to a great extent, unserviceable. However, it is undeniable that on both steamers there were steam-pumps and life-preservers, and it might be said that every person who believed that there was a probability that those life-saving provisions would be called in use, had better stay on shore, and not attempt to satisfy his curiosity as to their efficiency. There will always be those whom it is next to impossible to please, and steam-boat men must expect to be maligned by peevish persons who take exception to worthless life-preservers, useless steam-pumps, and water-tight compartments through which large holes have been cut.

Our street Arabs, we sometimes flatter ourselves are as bad as any in the world. But, according to a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, they might take lessons in wickedness from their fellows of Berlin. These young ruffians, in age ranging from ten to twenty, are called "Bansel," and their chief amusement consists of teasing foreigners. But a lady on horseback is their special and most delightful prey, since she is almost sure to be a stranger [illegible] frequently thrown, and run away with, thanks to the efforts of the worthy "Bansel," that a female equestrian is said to be as rare a sight in Berlin as some years ago it was in New-York. The "Bansel" resemble our own street Bedouins in enjoying almost perfect immunity for their ruffianly pastimes, since "the police are afraid to meddle with them, as they gather in hordes with magical rapidity when any of them get into a scrape, and will pull a man down and trample upon or kick him unmercifully until he becomes insensible." The Berliners, however, are in one respect luckier than we, for their "Bansel" go into the army at last, and see plenty of rough usage to tame down their vivacity; while our juvenile scamps graduate into burglars and highwaymen; or, quite as bad as either, professional ruffians like "Reddy the Blacksmith,"—unless the Children's Aid Society steps in and reforms them.

The *World* is at its old tricks of stabbing the candidates it pretends to support. It published on Tuesday an elaborate attack upon the National Election law and its enforcement. It said:

"Federal interference with the elections is unjustifiable under any circumstances. It is a flagrant usurpation of power, which has no warrant in the Constitution. It is the most monstrous stride toward centralization which has ever been taken, even by this reckless, unblushing Administration. If the Federal authority can interpose between the State Governments and the voters and bring the whole Federal power to influence and control the elections, the Imperialists can dictate who shall be chosen, and universal suffrage will be as insulting a mockery as it was in France under LOUIS NAPOLEON."

But the *World's* candidate for the Presidency has been the pre-eminent champion of this "flagrant usurpation of power," this "most monstrous stride toward centralization." Mr. GREELEY said, on Oct. 6, 1871: "Mr. GREELEY urged the passage of the act in question [referring to the Election law] before Gen. GRANT did, and has justified such instrument much oftener and more zealously than the President or almost any one else," and a list of nearly twenty articles on the subject shows this boast to be true. If the *World* really believes that the Election law is what it claims it to be, how can it even pretend to support for President the man who glories in having urged and justified its passage?

INDIANA.

Democratic Preparations for Ballot Frauds—Large Republican Meetings—The Straight Democratic State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—The canvass becomes more exciting as election day approaches, and active as both parties have been for many weeks, both are now straining every nerve. This is especially true of the Democrats, who, for some reason yet unknown, have plucked up spirit in the last day or two, and profess to be confident that they will carry the State by a large majority. As there is nothing in a local State way to give any ground for such an assertion, it is believed this confidence is based upon the completion of arrangements for the importation of Kentucky colonizers in sufficient numbers to decide the result. In support of this view is a publication today by the *Sentinel* of a great mass of stuff purporting to be the confessions of Republicans of how that party committed a fraud on the ballot in a former election, but none of the names of the pretended witnesses are given, and the whole thing is considered to be merely a cover for contemplated Democratic frauds. The Republicans, however, entertain little fears of the success of these rascalities, as the whole State is closely watched, and bogus votes cannot appear in most of the school districts without being spotted. In some counties where there is a heavy Democratic majority, these frauds may be committed, but not in such volume as to endanger the result. The Democrats are also legitimately more active than they were, and have now gone to work with vigor, which shows they intend to make a desperate effort to regain the field they have already lost. Hendricks is announced for a speech every day to the election. His appointments include most of the prominent places in the State. Gratz Brown is announced to make several speeches during the last week of the canvass, and some of the more sanguine Democrats expect to derive some good from his harangues. Greeley himself is to make speeches here, and probably elsewhere in the State. All the Democratic candidates for Congress and the State offices are also engaged, as well as such inestimable Reformers as he who is persistently announced as Gov. Austin Blair, of Michigan, whereby it is hoped to deceive some people into supposing he is Governor of that State and a man of consequence. Gov. Walker, of Virginia, is another of the apostles of purity in government, who has been imported, and is announced to make a speech today at Logansport. The Republicans have no apprehensions concerning this Democratic activity, and continue their energetic campaign. Arrangements have been made to make it even more active now during its last days. Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio; Gen. Hawley, Gen. Jewell, of Connecticut; Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Woodford, of New-York, with other distinguished orators from abroad, will soon be here to reinforce the speakers in the field, and Senator Wilson is to return and make a speech at Evansville and another at Terre Haute. Today large meetings have been held and addressed as follows: Charlestown, by Gen. Brown and Col. Black; Clinton, by Senator Pratt and Col. R. R. Short; Bloomington, by Hon. Jason B. Brown; Sand Run, by Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine; Valparaiso, by Hon. Wm. Williams; Elkhart, by Hon. Godlove S. Orth; Pine Village, by Hon. Will Cumback; Waveland, by Hon. D. E. Williamson; Winnemac, by Hon. L. Sexton; Verary, by Hon. W. W. Curry and Gen. Lew. Wallace, in Grant County.

The principal event of the day has been a large public meeting at the Academy of Music in this place. Senator Morton was the speaker, and made, perhaps, the most powerful address of his life, which produced a profound impression on a large audience present. Arrangements are in progress to wind up the campaign with two monster mass-meetings. The first of these will occur at Warsaw, on Thursday, 26th, when 40,000 people are expected to be present. The exercises will continue during the whole day. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Logan, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Woodford, besides most of the eminent Indianians. The next monster meeting will be a grand State rally in this city, on Thursday, Oct. 3, when multitudes from every portion of the State will be present. Among the speakers who will certainly be present are Gen. Butler, Secretary Boutwell, Hon. Benj. Wade, Gov. Jewell, Senator Carpenter and Senator Morton. Special rates have been arranged with all the railroads concentrating here, and tens of thousands will be here from every portion of the Commonwealth, and the occasion promises to be one of the most notable political events in the history of the State. The Convention of "Straight" Democrats meets here to-morrow, and judging from the sentiments of the delegates who have arrived, it will have an important influence on the contest. Nearly all the "Straights" are in favor of the nomination of a full State ticket, and one will probably be put in the field, notwithstanding the opposition of Ex-Senator Fitch. The nominee for Governor will probably be Hon. A. P. Edgerton, who got such a large vote in the Louisville Convention for Vice-President. Dr. Sherrod and W. C. Moreau are mentioned for Congressmen at large, and the electoral ticket will be headed by Hon. G. W. Fitch and C. H. Reeve. A mass-meeting of "Straights" will be held in the evening after the Convention, when those most prominent in the movement will make speeches in justification of their course.

Congressman Hale's Apt Quotation.

The Republicans of Calais, Me., held a great jubilee a few nights ago, and during the evening sent a telegram to Hon. Eugene Hale congratulating him upon his triumphant re-election to Congress. Not long after they received a reply, saying: "Your dispatch received. I send greeting to Calais. 'I know thy works, and thy labor and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them that are evil; and thou hast tried them which say they are Apostles and are not, and hast found them liars.'"

ANOTHER GREAT RALLY

Immense Gathering at Cooper Institute Last Night.

Unqualified Indorsement of the Republican Nominations.

The Confessions of Disgusted Liberals and Democrats.

Speeches by Hon. Lyman Tremain, Ex-Gov. Salomon and Others.

The second of the weekly meetings given under the auspices of the Republican State Committee, at the Cooper Institute, was a success in every respect. The audience was composed of the representative citizens of New-York. Before the doors were opened the sidewalks in front of each entrance were thronged with people eager to get good seats. When the doors were opened such a rush was made toward the large hall that the clattering feet sounded like approaching peals of thunder. Every seat and the aisles were full. A noticeable feature about this meeting is that the Republicans find the interest in the campaign sufficient to draw good houses without the Democratic auxiliaries of rockets, Chinese lanterns, and other sensational clap-trap. The attendants on these meetings have hearty inducements in the hope of Gen. Grant's re-election without any artificial accessories. Business men brought their families to pass the evening in listening to the discussion of their most interesting topics. The gathering at the Cooper Institute last night was as much above that at Tammany and Irving Halls last week as gentility is above boorishness. It was very evident that intellect predominated in the Cooper Institute audience, and that each person present had the capacity of thinking for himself. On the platform, which was handsomely draped with American flags, were Hon. Messrs. Laflin, Hugh Gardner, Peter Burns of Syracuse, Edgar Ketchum, John Morrison, Henry Clews, Cornell, and a great number of those on the list of Vice-Presidents.

On the appearance of Gov. Salomon and Hon. Lyman Tremain they were greeted with a stirring burst of applause. Mr. Cornell, before introducing the speaker, announced that the next meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute next Wednesday evening, and the orators will be Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and Frederick Douglass. He then proposed as Chairman Ex-Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, on whom, during the dark days of the war, Mr. Lincoln leant with confidence. Gov. Salomon was unanimously elected to preside, and, coming forward, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. SALOMON.

[illegible] As the day approaches when the people of this land are called upon to choose one of their number as their chief executive officer for the next four years, we find men all over the country declaring their preference for the one or the other of the two candidates. However [illegible] may deplore the fact, the people have practically only the choice between Gen. Grant, [Applause,] and Mr. Greeley, [Hisses.] Grant as the representative of the Republican Party, and Greeley as the joint candidate of the Democracy and the so-called Liberal Republicans. When that alternative was presented, I for one have had no doubt that it was my duty to support Gen. Grant's re-election in preference to the election of Mr. Greeley. Together with many others who for years have been consistent and earnest supporters of Republican men and measures, I have recognized and do yet recognize the necessity of reform and change in many things which have been done or suffered in the name and under the sanction of the Republican Party and of our present Administration, and hence I sympathized with the political movement of independent men of our party which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention. I believed then, and I believe now, that our system of party caucuses and conventions, which controls the wish and will of the people, and too often subjects them to the rule of demagogues and designing professional politicians, has become an evil, and I hoped to see the foundation laid at that Cincinnati Convention of a thorough reform and regeneration in that and other respects. Calm deliberation, thoughtful, honest, independent and patriotic action, freedom from the dishonest tricks, cunning devices, and bartering proclivities so often apparent in political conventions, an earnest devotion to the principles embraced in the call should have characterized this Convention, and its candidates should have been recognized statesmen, who, eminently, heartily and honestly in sympathy with the principles of the call, were sought after and not seekers for the nomination. No doubt the originators of that movement had high and noble aims, but their lofty aspirations were brought low by the very cunning and devices against which they sought to protest. Like vultures upon the prey, a certain class of professional politicians, experienced in the high art of political jugglery by which conventions are made and captured, and the honest voice of the people is stifled, descended upon this Convention; they hacked it and, after secretly striking this bargain, they carried out their schemes with a rapidity and dexterity that their poor victims stood aghast, and scarcely realized their utter defeat when the trick was accomplished and the deed was done. The scheme of forcing Mr. Greeley, as the Presidential candidate, upon this Convention, was dishonest in its very conception. One of the principal points of the reforms sought at Cincinnati was the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis and the abrogation of the principle of protection to home industry. Mr. Greeley, however, has been and is prominent as the most persistent and ultra-protectionist in the country, the most bitter opponent of that "revenue reform" sought after and nourished by the originators of the Convention. Then again, until quite recently before the Convention, Mr. Greeley had not at all been in sympathy with this "Liberal Republican" movement. When that movement first originated in Missouri it had nothing but bitter enmity and denunciation from Mr. Greeley in his Tribune, and only when the possibility seemed apparent to him and his friends of being landed in the White House at Washington upon this "Liberal" wave, did he and they embark upon it. The result of that Convention was the most stupendous parody upon the very reforms which were sought by it. It was called as a protest against the supposed undue influence of the office-holding politicians who, it was alleged, controlled the Republican organization, and it was itself absolutely controlled by a combination of notorious and unscrupulous office-seeking politicians. The very element that throughout the entire Winter had been secretly and diligently scheming to defeat the necessary reform legislation for our City, embarked for Cincinnati, and there, by hook and by crook, foisted upon that Convention as its candidate a man whose past political course and opinions had been in utter and vehement opposition to the most vital principle for the realization of which the Convention had been called. Shocking as this action was, however, it was but the beginning of the scheming, bargaining, trading, and political debauchment, which followed in its train. Characteristic were the words with which the Tribune at that time boldly announced what was to follow the Cincinnati Convention: "And now for Baltimore!" The cynic disregard of all principle displayed in these few words furnished a good commentary on the manner in which Mr. Greeley's nomination had been forced at Cincinnati, and would be forced also upon the Baltimore Convention. Henceforth the cry of "anything to beat Grant," became the syren's song with which the Democracy was easily caught. Mr. Greeley's friends "went for Baltimore," and he, the life-long, implacable enemy of American Democracy, became its chosen champion. [Applause and laughter.]

It is idle to claim that with this act the Democratic Party has ceased to exist. True, it has stultified its record, it has lost many of its conscientious adherents, but its organization is as intact as it ever was, and if Mr. Greeley is elected President, the Democratic Party will once more control the destinies of the country. As a party they have nominated him; as a party they will claim, and will receive, their share of the power for which they have thirsted in vain for so many years. And Mr. Greeley would be the last man to refuse to recognize the claims of those who raise the White House over his head. We have his own word for it, that he will not kick them out when he gets there. And that is the great reform movement that we are invited to support! Perhaps it is easier for the people of this City and State than the people elsewhere to perceive the dangerous character of this combination which seeks to ride into power in the Federal Government under this sham cry for reform. Tammany Democracy and Tammany Republicanism are too well known here to deceive the people, although they attempt to hide their character ever so much. They are the chief support of this sham reform here, and no number of white hats and white coats and smiling, benevolent faces can obscure them. When the telegraph announced to us here the astounding fact that Mr. Greeley had been nominated as candidate for President at Cincinnati, a broad smile of derision was visible upon the countenance of the people of this City. Greeley as President of the United States! The thought was too ludicrous. And why? Mr. Greeley has been a prominent and honored citizen of this Commonwealth; his personal purity of life and character is notoriously unquestioned; his benevolence and good-nature are well known; his fame, even as a newspaper writer, is world-wide. And yet, here, where he is honored and best known, his candidacy appeared ludicrous, because every one felt the oddity of that nomination. A man may be very honest and good-natured, very learned and capable in particular things, and yet he may be utterly unfit for another station and other duties than those to which he has acquired fame. When I think of Mr. Greeley as a philosopher I am reminded of the learned Prof. Neander, of Berlin, who would be so deeply absorbed in his studies that, with a perfectly good eye-sight, he had to be led to the University every morning by another person, because he would be certain to lose himself if left alone. [Laughter and applause.] Imagine Neander to have been nominated for the Chief Magistracy of Germany. [Loud laughter.] President Grant may have committed some blunders, but, on the whole, the country has fared well under his rule, and the American people may well trust him rather than commit their destinies to the Sage of Chappaqua and his surroundings. [Loud applause.] Gov. Salomon closed with an eloquent tribute to "the veteran soldier and statesman, the true, unbending, wise and able man, Gen. John A. Dix, with whose election New-York would be redeemed indeed," and retired to his seat amid repeated and enthusiastic outbursts of applause.

Henry Clews then read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Lyman Tremain, who said: When I remember the names of the eminent orators of our political faith who have addressed you in this hall heretofore, I feel somewhat diffident to continue the discussion. But having been summoned by the Republican Party to come here and advocate the cause, I hastened to obey. We have now reached a phase in the campaign when the clouds which seemed to overshadow the prospects of the Republican Party are melting away. If there were at any time those who were so charitable as to believe that there were men who sailed under false colors, pretending to be Republicans when they are in reality Democrats, they must now be convinced of their error. The speaker then continued in a denunciation of the peculiar somersault which Mr. Greeley made from the Republican to the Democratic Party, and roused the audience to a perfect fever of enthusiasm by the eulogy he passed on President Grant and the amendments to the Constitution passed during his Administration. On the other hand, his allusion to the ignominiously-ridiculous position of Horace Greeley, now backed by the motley crowd of life-long antagonists, who fought each other and every step of the Republican Union men during the terrible years of the war, brought down the house in rounds of pealing laughter. Then he stated how Mr. Greeley had expressed his bitter feelings and contempt against and for his present adherents. He wields the pen of a ready writer, said he, and he used it freely on the Democratic Party, which he had denounced steadily as secessionists, rogues, rowdies, thieves and villains. The Democrats, not to be outdone by their assailant, have always said that Horace was a bundle of ridiculous isms and fancies. The only fix the people now find themselves in is to decide which portrait is the most faithful. Well, all that I can say is, that I believe what each has said of the other is literally correct. Can we then, knowing these estimates each ally has for his fellow in this most singular coalition, expect that they will remain true to their compact? No; assuming that they were successful in the coming campaign, it is a fair inference to draw that the one would have endeavored to cheat the other in the division of the spoils. Going on then to speak of the relative merits and qualifications of the candidates, Mr. Tremain said that Gen. Grant had done more than any other man who ever held the position of head of any Government to bring peace, and the attendant blessings, in all domestic and foreign relations. Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect of St. Paul's Church, in England, reposes beneath a slab among the many splendid monuments about it. His great work—the edifice above and around him—is his monument. So too, are Gen. Grant's works and achievements his monuments and testimony of his patriotic character. Why, my fellow-citizens, the man who at the bar of justice has a right to point to his past good character for a plea in his favor. Yet the Democrats ask us, the people, to forget the record of the Republican Party during the past ten years. We won't do it. We have a right to our good name, and we will point to it. Gen. Grant has a right to point to his own record for his re-election to the Presidency. Then the speaker detailed the many reforms inaugurated and completed by the Republican Administration since the days of the last of the Democratic Presidents. None of the last-named modern party has ever done anything to be compared with the good deeds of the Republicans. Now, the Democratic Party which has been on trial before the nation for a long time back has done what many a criminal certain of conviction has done before—committed suicide.

The questions are asked which party is bold and honorable and which is cowardly. The Democratic Party has exhibited a cowardice never before known in its history. It has compelled their hard-worked leaders to take back seats, and has stolen a Berkus willing to be stolen from the Republican Party. The Republican Party selects the same man who was elected three years ago, presents him to the people as their choice, and, making up no new doctrines, point to what they have done in the past, say, "These are my jewels." Then with regard to discipline. The Democratic Party is too poor to find its own candidate for Presidency, and is now too poor to find the means for carrying on the campaign. The party has gone into bankruptcy, chosen Horace Greeley as assignee, and those who have any claims against the party had better apply at the Captain's office in the Tribune building. As the party is so poor, he would advise the Republican Party to make an extra assessment and help them out, providing they agree to keep Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown in the field. As to their arguments, he had read the speeches of the leaders at the "successful ratification meeting held in this City last week," and found many complaints but no arguments. The Democratic Party have even pursued with their abuse Henry Wilson, that noble patriot of Massachusetts, who, for twenty-five years a representative from that honest, moral State. He, who had been through life the friend of the laboring classes and the friend of the slave, has been charged by frauds through the Credit Mobilier, a slander that has been proved to be false from beginning to the very end, in aggregate and in detail. He then alluded to the nominee for Governor, John A. Dix, and said that during his whole long career, not a single word of slander had ever been uttered against him until Horace Greeley began the attack; but in the State where he was so well known, such charges need no refutation. He then replied to the accusations that had been made against himself, who, without solicitation, had been selected as a candidate for Congressman at large. He objected to answer personal slanders until they became objects of intended injury to the party with whom he was associated. He then read the attacks from the Tribune, World and Albany Argus, in which he had been called (in consequence of a speech made by him nearly three months before the outbreak of the war) a spouting rebel and secessionist. He then read from the official report of the Convention held in Albany in February, 1861, the actual answer he had made before the Convention, and said that no person could find in the whole proceedings any evidence to show that he even gave the slightest encouragement for the idea of breaking up the Government. He read passages to show that even at that early period he took strong grounds against secession, and contended at that time that the General Government could not surrender its sovereignty except by an amendment of the Constitution. He told the Convention that the American Union had to be preserved, not destroyed; but he desired them to gain time, so that the Southern passion should cool and thus prevent a collision. He never for a moment thought that the South had hatched up a conspiracy to destroy the Government; but, believing them to be impulsive, he argued with the same words as Andrew Jackson, that, if a war must come, it ought not to be through any aggressive act of the Government. His speech was made on the second day of the Convention, he being absent in Court on the first; and, after it had been spoken, he left the Convention and again resumed his place in the Court. He said emphatically that there never was a drop of secession blood in his veins by thought, word, or deed. If he had advocated that the States had a right to secede without the consent of the other States, he should have been false to his ancestry and his education. The Convention at the time applauded to the echo every sentiment uttered by him, and the Argus applauded it on Feb. 5, 1861, publishing in full on Feb. 16. In September, 1861, the Democratic Party, to which he had always belonged before the war, nominated him for Attorney-General of the State, but finding that party to be opposed to prosecuting the war then raging, he declared, in a letter which he read to the meeting, and which he said was at the time published. This letter, in which he proclaimed secession as a political heresy, was received with great applause. It has been said his record would drive him from the field, but he there proclaimed that he would never be driven from the field by any such slanders as had been uttered. He showed also that the Argus assailed Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops from the States, and read from the Argus of the next day a speech he made against the law of 1795, and showing that the President's proclamation was right and constitutional. He then referred to his address at that time on the duty of Democrats to sustain the President and constitutional authorities, and in which he said: "Let what will come, they must stand by the flag of the country, which must not be allowed to go down in the dust." He then in a feeling manner spoke of his son, who at his own request went into the service during the war, and after participating in twenty-five engagements under Sheridan, &c., and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, fell dead in February, 1865, while leading his regiment toward Richmond. This allusion was greeted with long-continued and deafening cheers. He said if all his defamers had been such spouting rebels and secessionists the war would have ended in two instead of four years. He next read several extracts from the Tribune, in which he was favorably spoken of at the time of former nominations, and showed that in 1865, when nominated for Assembly, that paper had wound up a favoring editorial by saying "Give us more such." Again, in 1866, on the question of Speaker of the Legislature, the same favorable comments were made. He alluded to the sacrifices of political, personal and social relations he had made when the country was in peril, and even the present one, where he was willing to become the target for the malignant attacks of his opponents. He was ready to sacrifice everything but personal honor. He then reviewed the record of his opponent and defamer, S. S. Cox, the mention of whose name elicited a shower of hisses. He showed that on the vote for the Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery, the name of Cox stands recorded on all occasions in the negative, as also on the measure to extend the act of 1795 to empower the President to raise troops in time of rebellion. He also read from Mr. Cox's speech in Chicago during the Presidential campaign of Gen. McClellan, where he said Lincoln and Davis ought to be executed together. If the records of both parties had to be compared, he (Tremain) should not shrink from the comparison. With regard to the Presidential candidate, he read from the American Conflict his opinions that States had a right to secede, and showed that he had since declared the same theory, even holding on to it at the present time. He also read the Tribune's opinion and classification of Democrats, and said that Greeley ought to know the persons he described as he was now found in their company. He showed that, so far as record was concerned, Horace Greeley stood on the record as rank a secessionist as Jefferson Davis himself, which opinion was confirmed by the editorials of the Southern Press at the present day, some of which he read. After alluding to Gen. Grant and his record, he said that, if Grant were ten thousand times more liable to criticism than he, the speaker, thought he was, he, Grant, was greatly to be preferred to Horace Greeley. He then alluded to the noble work done by the Reformers in purifying the City, and trusted that the work would still go on until all the country was purified, and the corrupting influence of Democracy buried forever.

The conclusion of his remarks was received by round after round of applause, which was again taken up in the street when Mr. Tremain left the building.

GRANT TO DIX.

Letter of Congratulation from the President to the Future Governor.

The following letter from President Grant to Gen. Dix, congratulating him upon his nomination by the Republican Convention at Utica, has just been made public:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 24.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I congratulate you upon the unanimity and enthusiasm of the Utica Convention on the occasion of your nomination for the honorable and responsible position of Governor of the great State of New-York. Especially do I congratulate the citizens of that State, almost irrespective of party, upon your nomination. I believe you will receive the active support of the great majority of the best people of the State, and the secret sympathy of thousands who may be so bound up by party ties and pledges as to force them to support your opponent.

To doubt your election would be to impugn the intelligence and patriotism of a people by whose enlightened discrimination such eminently good men as Tompkins, Clinton, Marcy, Wright, Seward, Fish, King, and Morgan have been elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Empire State. With your election, reforms in the State will naturally follow, which, all acknowledge, have been much needed for years.

No one acquainted with the political history of New-York for the past eight years will claim that all the abuses of legislation are due to Democratic rule, but members, or at least presented members, of both political parties share the responsibility of them.

When I read the proceedings of the Convention of the 21st inst., and of the unanimity of feeling in favor of you and your associates on the State ticket, I felt that victory had been already achieved, and reform inaugurated in the State of New-York.

Again I congratulate you, not upon the prospect of being Governor, but upon having it within your reach to render such service to your State.

It is a happy day when conventions seek candidates, not candidates nominations. This dream has been realized in the action of the Convention of the 21st inst., at Utica, N. Y.

I have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New-York.

LEAVFIELD, WEST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am very thankful to you for your kind letter of congratulation on my nomination for the office of Governor of this State. You are aware, no doubt, that I declined it before the Convention was held. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me, especially by the manner in which it was tendered, but my objections to the acceptance of the nomination are so strong that I would not think of it a moment were it not for the deep concern I feel in the result of the election, and the great public interests at stake.

I expect Mrs. Dix to arrive from Europe on 2d or 3d prox., and as soon as I am able to confer with her I shall reply to the letter of the President of the Convention, advising me of my nomination. I am, dear General, very respectfully and sincerely yours, JOHN A. DIX.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT.

The Swarming of Falsehoods.

From the Evening Post.

The TIMES published the other day a long list of atrocious lies that had been invented and circulated during the present canvass, in order to injure the President or his immediate friends. Since then a half dozen others, even more atrocious, might be added to the catalogue, so that before the election it promises to become as formidable in size, if not in exaggeration, as the comedy record which Leporello unfolds before the heedless eyes of Don Giovanni. These lies are not petty fibs, disclosing some indigerous peccadillo, or betraying an ungainly trait of personal character, but monstrous falsehoods, which, if they were true, should render the subjects of them candidates for Sing Sing rather than candidates for high official position.

Nearly all our Presidential contests, to our shame be it said, have abounded in low, vulgar, abusive and disgraceful assaults upon personal character. The immaculate virtue and exalted services of Washington did not shield him even from the malignant attacks of his political enemies. Jefferson, than whom a purer patriot or more accomplished gentleman never lived, was literally blackened by the filth cast upon his good name. Jackson was proclaimed to be an assassin, a brawler, an ignoramus and a tyrant; and the patient, humane, noble Lincoln was ridiculed as an ape, and denounced as a brutal and bloodthirsty ghoul. But none of these illustrious men were exposed to more unblushing, reckless, and ferocious libels than Gen. Grant has been, whose personal habits, whose business affairs, whose family relations are dragged before the public in the most contemptible and odious light. It is vain that his friends and companions, after disregarding the falsehoods for a time as too despicable to be noticed, come forward in his defense; it is vain that citizens of irreproachable character like Judge Hoar, Gov. Jewell, Gen. Webster assure the public of the utter untruthfulness of the allegations; the party press continues to circulate them, and the party orators, some of them, we are certain from their own characters, under complete misapprehension, continue to comment upon them from the platform. Gen. Grant has not been, it is well known, an ideal statesman in our opinion, but we confess that, in view of the kind of calumny with which he is visited, we are disposed to repeat what Mr. W. B. Blackwell said the other day of the San Domingo affair: "Our regard for the character and services of the President is stirred into enthusiasm by our keen sense of the scandalous injustice of the aspersions which he has too much self-respect and reticence to deny."

As another instance of the shameless recklessness of the Press, in its assaults upon reputation, take the story of the Oakes Ames' scheme for the bribery of certain members of Congress, to which we alluded yesterday. In a suit at law, now pending in Pennsylvania, one McComb produces a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Oakes Ames, in which he proposes to distribute a large number of the shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier among members of Congress "where they will produce the most good." Accompanying this letter is a memorandum, uttered by Mr. Ames, containing the names of those whom he is going to bribe, with the number of shares attached to each, as follows:

	Shares.
Blaine, of Maine	3,000
Patterson, of New-Hampshire	3,000
Wilson, of Massachusetts	2,000
[illegible] (Republican) for Quincy	2,000
S. Colfax, Speaker	2,000
Scofield and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, (each)	2,000
Elliot, of Massachusetts	3,000
Dawes, of Massachusetts	2,000
Fowler, of Tennessee	2,000
Boutwell, of Massachusetts	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, of Ohio, (each)	2,000

It would seem, according to McComb's story, that there were [illegible] of these shares at the par value of $100, but which were worth, in his estimation, from $500 to $1,000, of which about 30,000 shares, or from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 worth, were to be set aside for the benefit of the purchased members. Thirty thousand shares were to be devoted to the protection and advancement of the remaining 5,000, which is rather a generous mode of doing business, it must be confessed, and which throws even the enormous liberalities of Tweed in the shade. That master of legislative corruption assigned his tools varying sums of from $500 to $10,000; he may have promised, in cases of emergency and exacting virtue, $40,000 or $50,000; but Ames was no such petit larceny scoundrel, and proposed to scatter his douceurs by the million. Speaker Blaine's shares, if he ever got them, were worth, on McComb's valuation, no less than a million and a half, as were those of Patterson and Elliot. Why Boutwell, Colfax, Wilson, Bingham and Dawes, who are quite as good men as they, should have received only a million each, does not appear. Was their virtue easier?

Now, who are the men who are said to have been purchased in this way? Obscure, insignificant, doubtful characters? Not at all; but the foremost men of Congress and of the nation. Judge Bingham, Gen. Garfield, Speaker Blaine, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Colfax, &c., have been before the public for many years; their integrity as men has never been questioned by anybody that knew them; if they are scoundrels, then there are no honest men any more; our public halls are a shamble, and public life in the nation is no better than the life of a gambling hell or of the lowest policy-shop in the slums of New-York; and instead of aspiring to the name of a republic we ought to hasten to ask in the very first brutal soldier that would purge the commonwealth with his thundering cannon. Yet there are journals which do not scruple to publish, day by day, charges against such men that are preposterous on their face, wholly unsupported by any evidence beyond the merest conjecture, and which, if true, would consign them to the lowest depths of obloquy, and disgrace the whole country in the person of its most distinguished representatives.

Some of the gentlemen maligned have not thought it beneath their dignity to give a formal contradiction to these infamous libels. Mr. Ames himself, in an address to his constituents, yesterday, showed that these charges had years ago been met and answered, and that they were not only absolutely false, but preposterous. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Wilson and Gen. Garfield pronounce them to be without the shadow of a foundation; but, for our part, we think they are only properly treated with scorn. The very denial of them give occasion simply for fresh devices of scurrility and insult. How, for example, could a mercenary charge be impugned in more compact, massive, pertinent and satisfactory words than those of Mr. Dawes, that "neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, earned with my own labor." And yet the retailers of calumny cry, "It will not do; it is evasive; it is disingenuous;" and go on repeating their lies without end.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PATTI-MARIO CONCERTS.

The good impression of Monday's Patti-Mario concert was deepened by yesterday's performance to an extent the most enthusiastic admirer of the artists concerned could hardly have foreseen. A more comprehensive programme, and one more skillfully interpreted, could not have been desired. The fourteen numbers of the evening were rendered with uniformly satisfying results, and, had the desires of the audience been heeded whenever expressed, each of the selections would have been repeated, to the indefinite prolongation of the entertainment. The expectation that the huskiness which affected Signor Mario's voice on the night of his reappearance would depart without delay was happily realized. Very slight traces of the indisposition remained; and if, in one or two instances, the high notes were not promptly responsive to the singer's summons, Signor Mario generally not only attained, but sustained them; while, at the close of the sestett—recalled as a quartet, by the way—the production of a tone of unquestionable power caused an outburst of applause. To say that Signor Mario delivered his lines with infinite sentiment and consummate art must add little to the enlightenment of most of our readers. The tenderness of his utterances in the duet "Se la stanchezza," from "Il Trovatore;" the poesy of his delivery of "Salve dimora," to the music of which, as to that of "Spirto gentil," the singer has wedded Italian words embodying the sense of the original French verses in a degree the authors of the familiar Italian version never cared to secure; and the merry grace of his French chansonette did not suffer for any lack of vocal resources, and all the artist's work was recommended and done anew with an increased spirit which naught but success can beget. Miss Carlotta Patti triumphed over her hearers as easily and as easily as usual. Her execution of "Caro nome" was not deficient in expressiveness and its comparatively small exigencies were scarcely trying to the songstress who, on Monday, made so light of the difficulties of Proch's "Air and Variations;" and that of the waltz from Ricci's "Folie à Rome" was firmer and more brilliant even than the composer could have foreseen as in store for his composition. In acknowledgement of the encores, Miss Patti sang a Spanish song and the "Laughing Song" from "Manon Lescaut." M. Sauret's experience, yesterday, was fully as gratifying as that of an earlier occasion. M. Sauret is aged about eighteen; in spite of his extreme youth, his technique is perfect. To a thorough command of the finger-board and to a management of the bow, distinguished alike by grace and certainty, he unites sensibility and taste rarely apparent in artists so immature in years. M. Sauret played last night, Vieuxtemps' "Ballad and Polonaise"—a perilous experiment, with the broad and powerful rendering of the author still in one's ears—and Paganini's exceedingly exacting variations on "Di Tanti Palpiti," the last-named number compelling an unanimous demonstration of delight by the exhibition of tremendous difficulties quietly overcome. Mlle. Carreño was listened to twice. We cannot but say that we have enjoyed more thoughtful readings and more finished execution of Chopin's ballad in A minor; but unreserved praise can be bestowed upon the recital of Gottschalk's arrangement of the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore," the finale of the piece being delivered with astonishing vigor and unexceptionable clearness. Miss Cary, had she returned to us unchanged since last year's concerts, would have been deserving of a hearty welcome. Her rentrée, however, has revealed her possession of the superb organ admired since Miss Nilsson's début in the United States; and the supplemental fact that her style has been much bettered. Miss Cary sang the rondo, "No, no, no, no, no," from "Gli Ugonotti," with equal charm of voice and method, and the contralto's share of the duet with Signor Mario. The solo was followed by an English ballad. The remaining features of the bill were "Largo al Factotum," delivered with all his wonted humor by that best of buffo-singers, Signor Ronconi; and three selections for the orchestra, capitally directed by Mr. S. Behrens. The third Patti-Mario concert may be attended to-morrow evening.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The sale of tickets for the Rubinstein concerts, the first of which will take place on Monday next, will be commenced at 9 o'clock this morning.

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES.

The Smelling Committee Overhauling Braves Who are Disgusted With Greeley—Lively Time Yesterday.

The Subcommittee of the Tammany General Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fitzpatrick, John Morrissey, Justice Ledwith, Wm. A. Walsh and E. Plum, selected to make a diagnosis and administer such remedies as were deemed applicable, met at Tammany Hall yesterday. The session lasted from 4 P. M. until evening. The Committee sat with a determination to clear the General Committee of all members who were not known to be sound Tammanyites, and to discover this fact measures had been taken to make every man "show his hand." Everybody who had charges to make against members of the General Committee and the accused had been notified to attend the meeting. The Assembly Districts which appeared to show the most signs of disaffection are as follows: The Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first.

From inquiries made it appeared that while there was but little trouble in the Third, Ninth and Seventeenth Districts, there was much to cause annoyance and apprehension in some of the others named. The Fourth District was represented to be greatly disorganized, not only on account of the Grant and Wilson and O'Brien disaffection, but because of a political fight between Shandley and Bagley.

In the eighth it was charged that Judge Scott, who has hitherto wielded a powerful influence for Tammany, had openly declared that he would not vote for Greeley and Brown and Kernan, that he preferred Grant and Wilson and Dix, and was willing to bet money that Grant would be elected. In the Twenty-first District a similar charge of a leaning to Grant was preferred against Harry Genet, and in the Seventeenth, Peter Masterson, is was charged, while declaring that he would support the Tammany national and State tickets, acknowledged a preference for O'Brien as Mayor. Wm. Coltigan, of the Fourth Assembly District, was also in favor of O'Brien for Mayor, and tendered his resignation on his examination. It was charged by some that Boss Tweed was using his influence to carry off his friends for Grant, but nobody present had any proof to offer for the statement. An illustration of the spirit pervading the gathering was a scene between Judge Scott and Warden Tracey. Mr. Tracey, Alderman Kraus and Billy Gover, appeared before the Committee with the charge against Judge Scott before stated. After about fifteen minutes spent in the rooms the party came out, Warden Tracy and Judge Scott in animated discussion. Warden Tracy was stigmatized by Scott as a political squatter, and Tracey retorted that Scott was a Whig, Know-nothing, Democrat and anything that best suited his interest. Loud words passed between them on the sidewalk, Scott smiling, while Tracey seemed to be somewhat out of temper. A few words were then spoken between them in low tones, when Tracey said loudly, "I don't owe you anything and don't want anything from you," and jumping into his buggy drove away with a defiant air. This little scene did not seem to increase the general happiness and earnest canvasses were afterward held by Justice Coulter, Mr. Dunlap, Thos. J. Gibbons and others. The Committee declined to give any information to reporters, except that a final report was to be made out for the action of the General Committee, and all members who were opposed to the nominations of Tammany Hall would be "read out" of the organization.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.

JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 19.

Jamestown, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Auburn	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Trumansburg	Gen. John L. Swift.
Durham	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Cannonsville	Hon. W. F. Flere.
Florida	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Potsdam	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Westonville	Hon. William Smith. / Hon. George L. Maynard.
Tallmans	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Yorkville	Hon. W. W. Northrup. / Horace Russell.
Middleburg	Hon. George Becker.
Slaterville	Hon. John L. Parker.
Caton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sand Hill	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Highland Falls	Frederick G. Gedney.
Irvington	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Salisbury Centre	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Millport	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
North Brookfield	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Lafayette Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. T. C. Cronin. / Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Pulaski	Hon. Richard Crowley. / Hon. A. B. Getty.
Winfield, Long Island	Hon. J. F. Manning. / Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Tarrytown	Hon. Isaac Dayton. / Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
50th-st. Church, New-York	Hon. Robert Sewell.
11th Assembly Dist., N. Y.	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Mannsville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Woodhull	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Commonwealth Hall, B'klyn.	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Gainesville	Henry E. Abell.
Kromm's Hall, [illegible]	Henry D. Tyler.

Friday, Sept. 20.

Olean, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Troy	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Peterboro, (P. M.)	Hon. Thos. Settle, of N. C.
Cairo	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Yonkers	Hon. William F. Flere. / Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Cornwall	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Malone	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Smithboro	Hon. George L. Maynard. / L. Beebe.
Danby	Hon. Francis M. Finch. / William L. Bostwick.
Enfield Centre	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Fulton	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Carlisle	Hon. George Becker.
Ithaca	Hon. John L. Parker.
Bolton	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
Newport	Hon. Marshall Jewell.
Harpersville	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. / Col. T. B. Thorpe.
21st Ward, Brooklyn	[illegible]
Highland	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]
Concordia Hall, N. Y.	[illegible]
Yorkville	Capt. William H. Grace. / Dr. David Bell.
De Peyster	Hon. John O'Donnell. / Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Watertown	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Tuscarora	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Apulia	Hon. E. Holland Duell.
Sullivanville	Hon. John H. Selkreg.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Cohoes	Hon. Thomas Settle.
Bellville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Leeds	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Canton	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Campville	Hon. George L. Maynard. / Capt. E. B. Gere.
Wellsburg	Hon. John L. Selkreg.
Dryden	Hon. Marcus Lyon.
Saugerties	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Cobleskill	Hon. George Becker.
Seneca Falls	Gen. John L. Swift.
Groton	Hon. John L. Parker.
Georgetown	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Palmyra	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Quarantine, Staten Island	Frederick G. Gedney.
Virgil	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Rosendale	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Hornby	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Hudson	Col. Anson G. Wood. / Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Clinton	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.

Monday, Sept. 23.

Deposit	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Penn Yann	Gen. John L. Swift.
Nyack	Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Unadilla	Hon. George Becker.
Ogdensburg	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Walden	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Sidney Plains	Hon. Marcus Lyon. / Hon. S. F. Miller.
Haverstraw	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Sherburne	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Mahopac Falls	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Port Richmond, S. I.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Amity	Frederick G. Gedney.
Eden	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Canandaigua	Rev. William F. Butler. / William H. Johnson.
Washingtonville	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon. / Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Tarrytown	Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Batavia, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Buttermilk	Gen. John L. Swift.
Adams	Hon. George Becker.
Cold Spring	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hobart	Hon. Butler G. Noble. / Hon. Marcus Lyon. / Hon. S. F. Miller.
Glen Cove	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Columbus	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Ballston Spa	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Berman	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Newburg	Hon. Isaac Dayton. / Grenville Tremain.
Appomattox Club, N. Y.	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Mott Haven	Hon. W. W. Northrop. / Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Newfield	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Tuthill	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Brevoort Hall, N. Y.	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken. / Hon. Wm. A. Darling.
Watkins	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck. / Hon. Gabriel L. Smith.
Mount Morris	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rye	Col. Thomas B. Thorpe.
Jamaica	Hon. Robert Sewell. / Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Pike	Col. Albert D. Shaw.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Cooper Institute	Hon. E. Pierrepont. / Hon. Frederick Douglass.
Albion	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Rome	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Dansville	Gen. John L. Swift.
Trumansburg	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Otego	Hon. George Becker.
Katonah	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Nunda	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Roxbury	Hon. Marcus Lyon. / Hon. S. F. Miller.
Newton, Long Island	Hon. Allard Anthony.
New-Berlin	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Edwards	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Whitney's Point	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Warwick	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Northport, Long Island	Hon. Thos. D. Adams.
New-Windsor	Fred. G. Gedney.
New-Rochelle	Hon. Robert Sewell. / Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Friendship	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Port Jackson	Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Perry	Col. Albert D. Shaw.

Republican National Committee.

Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, returned from Philadelphia yesterday, and resumed his duties at the Fifth-avenue head-quarters. He brings cheerful accounts with him of the political situation in Pennsylvania. A large number of letters were received yesterday, brimful of hope, enthusiasm, and containing positive assurances of Republican victories in various States of the Union. As the contest in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio draws nearer, the probabilities of Republican success increase, and the party discovers the latent strength which any apparent necessity invariably develops. Josiah H. Drummond and John O. Winship, of Maine, were among the visitors yesterday. The rooms of this Committee and those of the Republican State Committee were deserted last evening, the eloquence of Hon. Lyman Tremain, at the Cooper Union being a superior attraction.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Orange—Address of Gen. Van Buren.

Last evening there was a large meeting of Republicans, at Orange, N. J. Library Hall was crowded. Mr. D. N. Roach presided, and Dr. Guthrie made an address of considerable length. The speech of the evening was made by Gen. Van Buren, who said the canvass was turning largely upon the personal merits of the candidates, and the motley party who supported Mr. Greeley did so largely upon his reputation for honesty and purity of character; but honesty was sincerity, and Mr. Greeley was not sincere. Greeley was even meaner than the thieves' ring with which he had associated himself. Mr. Van Buren reviewed the brilliant course of Gen. Grant, and concluded by saying that there could be no doubt as to the result of the canvass, but the issue was one of sober, deadly earnest, and there should be no trifling.

The State Fair at Waverley, N. J.

The grounds of the State Fair at Waverley was thronged by visitors yesterday. In the poultry and animal department the display is unusually fine, some of the finest specimens ever seen in this State being on exhibition. The track and grand stand attract the attention of all visitors, and there is an unusual number of fancy and draught teams occupying the stables. A tent has been erected for President Grant, who will be in attendance to-day. Gov. Parker is also announced to be present, and extensive preparations for a grand gala day have been made.

Westchester County Fair.

The exhibition of productions of the farm, garden, household, and workshop, on the Fair grounds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, commenced yesterday morning. The display of contributions for exhibition and the attendance were quite as good as they usually are on the first day.

The baby show was deferred until to-day, as it was likely to interfere with the delivery of the annual address.

At 1 o'clock, E. Holmes Odell, Esq., President of the Society, introduced Hon. Clarkson W. Potter, M. C., who delivered a short address.

Hon. S. S. Cox next spoke, telling his audience that "the earth was the workshop of the vegetable world." In the course of his speech he related what he knew about farming in general, and the result of his observations in Europe and America regarding agriculture. If beaten "at large," he promised to come to Westchester and die there.

Other speakers having addressed the audience, the exhibition was formally opened.

Fire in Williamsburg.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the brick building on Kent-avenue, between Ross and Rodney streets, occupied by the Schrimshaw Pavement Company. The building belonged to E. B. Sabotes, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. No insurance. The Pavement Company's loss was $3,000 in tools and material. The fire was occasioned by tar in the mixing material igniting.

The Fair at Newark.

Constant additions are being made to the stock in the different departments of the Newark Fair, and the visitors seem to increase in numbers daily. Yesterday morning Gov. Parker, Gen. Runyon, and Hon. J. C. Little were among the distinguished visitors.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, Glasscutters and Engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also, China, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Chills and Fever. The Magic Cure—safe, immediate, sure; no quinine; not cathartic. Price $1. No. 98 Liberty-st.—*Advertisement.*

At E. Lord's new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 650 and 654 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

"**I feel that my comfort depends** upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MARRIED.

BORLAND—MCKEE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, East Orange Junction, N. J., by Rev. Chas. T. Haley, FRANK M. BORLAND, of Brooklyn, to KATE W. MCKEE. No cards.

DREWEY—GARRISON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 780 Bushwick-avenue, by Rev. Geo. Hulse, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Mr. MORTIMER DREWEY to EMMA MATILDA GARRISON, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

MORRELL—HOBLEY.—On Monday, Sept. 16, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., HENRY S. MORRELL to EMMA HOBLEY, all of Williamsburg. No cards.

OBCUTT—WILLETT.—At the residence of the bride's father, North Granville, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. L. Kellogg, CALVIN B. OBCUTT, of Elizabeth, N. J., to MINNIE E., eldest daughter of Addison Willett.

SANDS—HARTPENCE.—At the residence of L. P. Morton, Newport, R. I., on the 18th inst., by Rev. Henry E. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. P. White, D. D., MAHLON SANDS to MARY MORTON HARTPENCE, daughter of the late Rev. Alanson Hartpence.

STONE—HALE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Dr. Pasley, CHARLES HENRY STONE to AUGUSTA WELLINGTON, daughter of Joseph P. Hale, of New-York City.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 18, MARY ANN, daughter of the late John Aymar.

Her friends and those of her brother Jno. W. H. Aymar, are invited to attend her funeral at No. 11 Barrow-st., at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

BLAKE.—At Long Branch, Sept. 17, Dr. LEWIS W. BLAKE, in the 48th year of his age.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Long Branch Depot, foot of Murray-st., New-York, for male friends only attending the funeral, at 12½ P. M., on Thursday, the 19th inst.

BROWNE.—In San Francisco, Feb. 20, ANTHONY BROWNE.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from All Souls Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

COX.—At Yonkers, Tuesday, Sept. 17, Mrs. JOHN COX, in her 63d year.

Funeral on Friday, 20th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, E. J. Douglass, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

FEEKS.—Suddenly, at Meadow Side, Long Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, JOHN D. FEEKS, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, Locust Valley, on the arrival of the 9¼ and 11 o'clock trains from Hunter's Point.

GUION.—On Monday evening, Sept. 16, EDWARD M., son of Hannah J. and the late Edward M. Guion, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Thursday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock.

HENSCHEL.—At Zurich, Switzerland, on the 15th inst., Dr. CHARLES HENSCHEL, of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

HARNED.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, suddenly, DAVID HARNED, of Nansemond County, Virginia, formerly a resident of Smithtown, Long Island, aged 63 years.

Long Island papers please copy.

INSLEE.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 18, JULIA F., wife of Alan Inslee.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1184 Marks-av., on Friday, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] Advertiser and Newark, N. J. papers will please copy.

JACKSON.—At Freehold, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 18, [illegible], youngest child of Mary V. and W. H. Jackson.

Funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 P. M., from No. 23 East 28th-st., New-York.

LEWIS.—At Goshen, Orange County, Tuesday, Sept. 17, SAMUEL LEWIS, in the 87th year of his age.

PHYFE.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday, 17th inst., DANIEL WATSON PHYFE, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral at the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Friday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

RITTER.—On the 13th inst., at New-Haven, JOHN RITTER, aged 68.

STEVENSON.—At Coblenz, Germany, Aug. 19, JENNIE IRSON, daughter of Henry J. and Jane O. Stevenson, aged 3 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, after a short illness, ALEXANDER STEWART, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Friday, 20th, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

STOCKWELL.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 8, NATHAN H. STOCKWELL, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, High-st., Orange, N. J., on Friday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M., returning at 4:13 and 4:59 P. M.

WARD.—At Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 18, Capt. JOHN J. WARD.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chamber-st., for Anderson-st. Depot, at 1 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, French Note Paper, Ball Cards. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M.; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., and on Saturday, at 6 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET and Park Lamps excel all in giving light, for beauty, durability and low cost. See them in use in all the Parks, Boulevards, upon Broadway, 5th-av. and elsewhere in New-York City, and throughout the country. General office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. [illegible] Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, flags and transparencies, with portraits and designs; orders filled by mail or telegram. LANIGAN & CO., No. 1,224 Broadway, New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters. W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 150 Fulton st., near B'way.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

A WAITING RACE.

A NOVEL. By EDMUND YATES, author of "Broken to Harness," "Black Sheep," &c. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price 75 cents.

"This extremely clever novel."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"One of Mr. Yates' singularly accurate, though not too flattering, photographs of the English character, as exhibited among the upper classes."—*Athenæum.*

"Bitter, cruel, unsparing, but eminently truthful."—*Globe.*

II.

THE BEGINNINGS OF LIFE:

Being some Account of the Nature, Modes of Origin, and Transformation of the Lower Organisms. By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M. D., F. R. S. 2 vols., 8vo. With upward of 100 Illustrations. Price $5.

"It is a book which will make its mark, and must produce a sensation."—*Nature.*

"His preliminary chapters on the correlation of the vital and physical forces, on the nature and theories of life, on organized and organizable matter, on the relations of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and on all phenomena and all doctrines, form the choicest and most readable expositions of those subjects that we have yet seen; and they have a value quite independent of the special inquiry to which they are an introduction."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

III.

VOLTAIRE.

By JOHN MORLEY. Second and cheaper edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $2.

"It is not every one who has time to read all the ninety-seven volumes of which Voltaire's writings, in Beuchot's edition, consist. We have, therefore, reason to be deeply grateful to one who has made a profound study not only of the writings of Voltaire, but also of those of Voltaire's contemporaries, which he gives us the results of his reading, and adds to these a fearless and elaborate examination of the Voltairean principles. This our author has done, and in a manner to raise his already high reputation as an historian of the political and intellectual progress of the last one hundred and fifty years."—*London Athenæum.*

IV.

THE ELEMENTS OF MECHANISM.

Designed for Students of Applied Mechanics. By T. M. GOODEVE, M. A. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. With Illustrations. Price $1 50.

"The intention of the author has been to afford some aid in the systematic preparation which a student must pass through, in order to understand the intricate combinations of modern machinery."—*Extract from Preface.*

V.

WORK AND WAGES PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

By THOMAS BRASSEY, M. P. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. Price $2.

"As regards some special departments of labor, there have been some exhaustive researches; but such a body of evidence, so comprehensive and so various, bearing upon the whole subject of labor generally, and not even favoring any particular section of it, has never, I think, been brought together in the comparatively small compass of a single volume."—*Extract from Preface by Arthur Helps.*

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

FIVE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

BY JAMES DE MILLE.

PICKED UP ADRIFT. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 25.

BY ELIJAH KELLOGG.

THE CHILD OF THE ISLAND GLEN. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 25. This is the fourth volume of the popular PLEASANT COVE SERIES.

BY MRS. CAROLINE GILMAN AND MRS. CAROLINE H. JERVEY.

STORIES AND POEMS. By Mother and Daughter, with numerous full-page Illustrations. 4to. Cloth, $1 75.

BY DR. CORNELL.

HORACE GREELEY: His Life and Public Services. By WILLIAM M. CORNELL, LL. D. 300 pp. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

BY A NEW AUTHOR.

UNDER THE CEDARS; or, What the Years Brought. By ALICE J. HATCH. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

"A story of great interest and remarkably well told."

Sold by all Book-sellers and News-dealers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st., New-York.

$40 WORTH BEST STRAUSS MUSIC FOR $2 50.

"GEMS OF STRAUSS."

Contains "Manhattan," "Blue Danube," "1,001 Nights," "New Vienna," "Artist's Life," "Pizzicato Polka," and sixty others of his best waltzes, polkas, mazurkas, quadrilles. Price $2 50. Sold by all dealers. Published by

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF ILLUSTRATED works, theological and miscellaneous books, &c., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, disease of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL GOODS of all kinds.

FIRE-WORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.

JOSEPH B. PURDY, Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane.

Established 1848. New-York.

NATURALIZATION.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 21 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:

James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
Nathan Kingsley, Sr., No. 153 Franklin-st.
Morris Friedsam, No. 86 Madison-st.
Andrew J. Campbell, No. 243 West 14th-st.
Wm. H. Albertson, No. 449 West 34th-st.
G. Joseph Ruch, No. 41 Lexington-av.
Nathan J. Newwitter, No. 226 East 45th-st.
M. FRIEDSAM, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR,
AUG. SCHERPAS, Clerk. Chairman.

THE IDLEWILD QUARTETTE will sing in Kuklux uniform, at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, in West Fifteenth-street Church, between Broadway and 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Wm. Sewell and Col. A. B. Baxter. Ladies invited. JOEL W. MASON, President.

DAVID S. MELLISH, Secretary.

YORKVILLE GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the East-side Association. W. W. Northrup, Esq., and Horace Russell, Esq., will speak. Republicans and others who favor the election of Grant and Wilson are respectfully invited to attend. HENRY C. ROBINSON, President.

JAS. A. SMITH, JAS. D. SHIPMAN, Secretaries.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Regular weekly meeting THIS and EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, at head-quarters, Nos. 188 and 191 Chatham-square, at 8 o'clock. Republicans of the district are requested to attend. PATRICK MACK, President.

W. P. PORTER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Henry E. Howland and Joseph Forbes will address the meeting. A Glee Club will also be present. ALBON P. MAN, President.

SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 240 West 14th-st. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Henry D. Tyler and Dr. Robert S. Newton will address the meeting on the issues of the campaign. BENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.

WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON COLORED CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at Head-quarters Republican Association, Rooms No. 11 University-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. ASA FRANCIS, President.

J. A. JEFFREY, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CLUB.—Rally THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 70 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will attend. JOHN HAST, President.

ABRAHAM BAKER, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Eleventh Assembly District will meet at Windolph's Hall, No. 348 9th-av. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock. KNOX MCAFEE, President.

WILLIAM C. LLOYD, Secretary.

OPEN-WORK BANNERS, PARADE banners, transparencies, flags, portraits, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 18 Warren-st. USHMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 18, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at public auction, sold the property known as Nos. 381 and 383 Houston-street, south-east corner of Willett-street, embracing a plot of ground 37.6 by 68, with two buildings thereon, the corner house being a four-story brick, 17.3 by 42, and the adjoining house a three-story brick front, 20 by 35. The premises were bought by John J. Burchell for $19,600, and the price was considered low. The buildings are in poor repair, but the location is a desirable one. Joseph McGuire also sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, (latter 19.5 by 98.9) situate on the north side of Thirtieth-street 155 feet 4 inches east of Second-avenue, for $13,500, the purchaser being Dorr Russell, a second mortgagee. This purchase was a bargain, for the house is in excellent order, frescoed throughout, and was, as we learn, appraised four years ago as valued at $25,000. No other sales were made and the following adjournment, as announced, closed the day's business. Legal sale of house and lot, No. 705 Fourth-street, adjourned by E. H. Ludlow & Co. until the 25th inst.; and legal sale of house and lot on Sixty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, adjourned by James M. Miller to Oct. 2.

For today, at the Exchange, a number of legal auctions are noticed, some of them of importance, and particularly that in charge of Messrs. Bleecker & Co. They are as follows: Supreme Court sale, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of five new four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 403, 405, 407, 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 25 feet west of Ninth-avenue; Supreme Court sale, by Hugh N. Camp, of house and lot on Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; Supreme Court sale, by James M. Miller, of house and lot on Forty-third-street, 418 feet 8 inches east of Second-avenue, and a similar sale by the same auctioneer of the house and lot No. 189 Church-street. The legal sale in charge of E. H. Ludlow & Co., noticed on Monday for today, of house and lot on Eightieth-street, west of Lexington-avenue, has been settled, and consequently the property will not be offered. Today, also, at Queens, Long Island, on the premises, at 12½ o'clock, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer at public auction 400 choice building sites, all well located, accessible to New-York by both the Central and Long Island Railways, and distant from Hunter's Point but twenty-eight minutes. This is one of the best sales ever projected on Long Island, and should attract the attention of investors generally. Special train, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 10½ o'clock, for which free tickets can be obtained of the auctioneers, at No. 35 Nassau-street.

At private contract A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar-street, report having sold, for $7,000, the tract of land, 31 by 150 by 25 by 165, with buildings thereon, located at West Farms, Westchester County, and situate at the junction of Locust-avenue Boulevard, Division-street and the old Boston road. The purchaser being B. D. Bradley. The following recent private sales of City real estate are also reported: By Wm. H. Rayner, No. [illegible] Pine-street, plot of twelve lots, six each fronting, respectively, on One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets, 125 feet west of Seventh-avenue, sold for $40,000. By L. J. Phillips, plot of eight lots on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, sold for $73,000, and by Stephen D. Yancey, two full lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 500 feet west of Fifth avenue, sold for $60,000.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

[illegible] ... $19,600

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., n. s. Thirtieth-st., 155.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 19.5x98.9 ... 13,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 16.

[illegible]

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

[illegible]

LEASEHOLD SALE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEASE FOR SALE.

The lease of the Stuyvesant Bank building, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. This lease is offered for sale in closing the business of the Stuyvesant Bank, and is an opportunity seldom met with to obtain possession of a prominent Broadway business property.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, cor. Astor-place.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City houses, lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, new complete City map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A PARK-AV. CHOICELY-LOCATED modern thoroughly-built four-story high-stoop massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, lot and gas fixtures; house 25x56; owner going to Europe; will sell reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A larger house, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible], near Broadway; elegant order, with gas-fixtures and mirrors; price $22,500, if sold immediately; no agents. Address [illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, [illegible], between 5th and 6th avs.; hard-wood finish; [illegible]
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO ELEgant four-story brown-stone houses, hard-wood finish, between Madison and 4th avs., in 51st-st. Inquire of E. R. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A.—$36,500.—IN 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; house built by day's work for owner's use; four story, brown stone, [illegible]
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in [illegible], near 6th-av.; only $22,500.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, on Gramercy Park; four story, high stoop, brown stone; 30 feet wide and extra depth; stable attached, on separate and extra wide lot; price asked, $160,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible], on 51st-st., near 5th-av. Just put in perfect order. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

A VERY NEAT TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof house and four lots of land on [illegible]-st., near Grand Boulevard, for sale on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

SIX VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West side, suitable for a tenement or store-house purposes; will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK—7TH-AV.—FOR SALE, six lots on a corner of 8th-av., below 79th-st.; four lots on avenue and two on street. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 62D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house; improvements complete, including chandeliers; only $4,000 cash required; price $14,000.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. [illegible] West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; [illegible]. Address OWNER, on the premises.

A SPLENDID WATER-FRONT ON East River for sale. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone front house, No. 139 President-st., between Court and Clinton, size 20x50 feet, lot 100 feet; three stories, basement and cellar; all the modern improvements and all in perfect condition; terms easy. Also, a new stone front, No. 346 Clinton-st., 20x45 feet, lot 100, all the improvements and built in the best manner. Apply to M. H. DAY, builder, No. 205 State-st., near Court, or No. 49 Schermerhorn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF LAND

AT

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

Has just been cut into LOTS by AUG. P. WEEKES, Esq., late President of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, and

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

BY

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Sept. 24, 1872.

Money cannot be invested at greater profit than by purchasing some of these lots.
People of moderate means can live at Whitestone more pleasantly, more happily, and at less cost, than in the City.

Forty-one trains daily, from [illegible] minutes before 6 A. M. to 15 minutes past 12, midnight. Running time to Hunter's Point, 25 and 30 minutes. Comfortable travel; elegant cars; every patent contrivance for comfort; foot-warmers under every seat; Miller's platforms, buffers, steam brakes; steel rails, &c. As convenient and accessible to the City Hall as 60th-st., New-York. Commutation, 6¼ cents per trip, between Whitestone and Hunter's Point. A FREE TICKET FOR ONE YEAR given to each house, costing $2,000, built before next May.

Whitestone is a charming place to live in; its residents can come in to business, to shop, concert, theatre, calls, or church, without any trouble; first-rate society; it is not at all "lonesome;" beautiful scenery, boating, driving, pure air, water and milk; living cheaper than in the City; in short, CITY COMFORTS WITH COUNTRY PLEASURES. No healthier place can be found; high ground, well drained; cool in Summer, mild in Winter. Churches and schools. Water will soon be introduced; the Trustees are maturing plans for it; the bill for it has passed the Legislature. The village taxes are limited by charter, to ½ of one per cent. A pretty, substantial house of five to seven rooms, much better than a flat or part of a house, can be built by paying in installments. Larger houses in proportion. Capitalists are ready to lend money for it. The Whitestone Savings Bank has money to lend on Bond and Mortgage.

THE GROWTH OF WHITESTONE IS CERTAIN; it has valuable water-front and anchorage; the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions will make its value triple; it is a railroad centre, and the most convenient and pleasant suburban home near the City.

Terms for these Lots, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale; 20 per cent. on Oct. [illegible], balance on mortgage [illegible] years or FIVE PER CENT. OFF THE MORTGAGE FOR CASH.

Call on JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 35 Nassau-st., or at the office of Mr. Weekes' Attorney, Geo. W. Van Siclen, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., and get maps and passes.

RICH'D J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY

Winans, Sands & Garrettson,

NO. 35 LIBERTY-ST.

700 SPLENDID LOTS

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

MAYWOOD,

(formerly West Hackensack,) on the Midland Railway, New-Jersey, three minutes' walk from depot.

Wednesday, Sept. 25, '72,

12 O'CLOCK M.

Special train, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 10 o'clock A. M.

DODWORTH'S BAND—COLLATION.

THIS IS THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.

ONLY 14½ MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

For maps and passes, apply to the auctioneers.
N. B.—The auctioneer will not pass children on the train.

BUY A LOT AT MAYWOOD, SEPT. 25, 1872. DON'T FORGET THE SALE AT MAYWOOD, SEPT. 25, 1872. ELEGANT PLOTS AT MAYWOOD, SEPT. 25, 1872.

BUY A LOT AT MAYWOOD, SEPT. 25, 1872. DON'T FORGET THE SALE AT MAYWOOD. MIDLAND RAILWAY, HON. D. C. LITTLE, JOHN, PREST. RARE CHANCE. ELEGANT LOTS. SEPT. 25, 1872.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

RUS IN URBE.
GREAT CHANCE AT LAST
To purchase
ELEGANT WATER FRONTS and SUPERB BUILDING LOTS in the delightful and accessible precincts of BAYONNE CITY, BERGEN POINT, N. J., at unreserved auction sale, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Gilt-edged property, twenty-five minutes from New-York, quicker than by stage to 23d-st. Sale positive. Title perfect; terms easy. BUSINESS AND PLEASURE. GOOD JERSEY HOSPITALITY. FREE EXCURSION. GRAFULLA'S BAND. MARBLESON. Maps and free excursion tickets at JERE. JOHNSON'S, JR., No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. TERRY BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON—WILL sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock, the well-finished and substantially-built three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the north side of 71st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Central Park, being 400 feet west of 8th-av. (the fourth house west of 8th-av.); size of lot 20x102.2. Terms easy. Maps at the auctioneer's offices, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 29th day of May, A. D. 186[illegible], and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the [illegible] day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, [illegible] water-power [illegible] of the said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situated in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado [illegible]

Reference is hereby made, as part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FISHER'S ISLAND,

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—This property, belonging to the estate of E. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic and New-London, Conn., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness, and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing one thousand tons of hay annually and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors and is worthy the attention of yachtsmen and sportsmen. The MANSION HOUSE is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings, can be readily fitted to accommodate one or two hundred boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, No. 3 Pemberton-square, Boston.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools and the Post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-house. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings; is comparatively new and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bathrooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family. Terms easy; or will exchange for other real estate or securities.

For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or THOMAS BOND, No. 122 Broadway.

FARM OF THIRTY-THREE ACRES, good house and barn, cows, horse and carriage, and farming utensils, &c., to be sold at a bargain, for only $5,500; one hour from New-York. Also, farm of forty-two acres, good house, 2,000 peach-trees, near depot, at $8,500.

Also,

The best located and finest farm of seventy-five acres in the county; situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country; good house and out-buildings. This place must be seen to be appreciated. All the stock, &c., go with the place.
CAMPBELL & PIERSON, No. 1½ Park-place.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT GEM OF A COUNTRY place at Metuchin, N. J., one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad; ten acres of choice land; greatest abundance of all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; never failing springs of water, with two beautiful ponds and a supply of hot and cold water through the dwelling and carriage-house. Will be sold within thirty days very cheap; photograph can be seen and questions answered at Printing-office, No. 309 East 12th-st., New-York. C. O. POOLE.

$2,500 CASH—REMAINDER BY INstallments and mortgage.—Tasteful twelve-room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express-trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; lot extra large, with garden, fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Key at West Elizabeth Station, (N. J. C. R. R.) For further particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 164, Elizabeth, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—RARE CHANCE.—A most valuable water-power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 80 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR $25,000 OR MORE WILL BE paid in an exchange for City property, a splendid farm of 250 acres, having one mile of front on the east bank of the Hudson, near New-Hamburg; farm buildings all in perfect order; will sell, also, large and elegant brick mansion, graperies, &c., and fifty acres of the land adjoining the above. Apply to J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREENpoint.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st.; convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of real estate investors to properties we can now offer for sale, situate in the lower end of Westchester County, or upon the island, on the east and west sides. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 60 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUtiful gem of three-story house, all complete, 40x40; modern conveniences, one acre ground; three minutes walk from depot, Dumont, N. J.; want house in Brooklyn. C. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J. (VICINITY,) SPECIALLY, including Montrose, Llewellyn Park; desirable properties for sale and rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau-st., Orange Office, opposite depot.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY seat of fifty acres or more, or a large farm in Dutchess or Columbia Counties, in exchange for a valuable property in a suburban city near New-York. Address MOSELY, Box No. 166 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, BETWEEN THE 3d and 5th avs., 124th to 128th sts., a small modern house, well finished, rent not to exceed $800 per annum. A party having such a house will find a good tenant by sending description, &c., to the office of GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, furnished or unfurnished, located between Madison-av. and Broadway; must be first class; rent not over $4,000. Address S. B. B., No. 88 7th-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ELEGANT MANSION ON 5th-av., for a large private family, furnished or unfurnished; rent no object. Address GEORGE, Box No. 6 Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES—TO LET for Winter or year, eighty-three beautifully furnished houses; first-class localities, from 14th to 59th-st.; rents from $150 to $800 per month.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS, comfortable, four-story English-basement house; situated on East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; will be rented at a reasonable price for the winter. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

WEST 39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN exquisitely-furnished dwelling, 25x70, to let as an immediate and good tenant, at a very moderate rental. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TO RENT—AT RIVERDALE, FOR THE Winter, a first-class house, heated with steam; furnished complete with everything, including horses and carriage. BAKER, MERSE & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, partly furnished, to let to private family on lease, 5th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs. SLAUSON, CRANE & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FURNISHED—AT YONKERS, MANSARD roof house; close to depot; eight rooms; modern improvements; $85 per month; worth double that. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH good connection, in an excellent location, suitably furnished; furniture and lease. Call or address No. 135 West 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brick house, No. 15 Park-av., nicely furnished and in perfect order. For permits apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 40 Carmine-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 160 West 34th-st., one door from 7th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—NO. 31 EAST 19TH-ST.—FOUR story, high stoop, 21x60x100; one of the finest houses in the Ward.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 46 EAST 12TH-st., near Broadway, east side; has a new and beautiful store front; will be rented in whole or in part.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 348 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 335 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT.
Suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, on Broadway, near Cedar, Liberty, Park-Row, Murray and Canal sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NORTH-WEST CORNER 8TH-ST. and Avenue A, splendid first floor and basement, 25x80, with or without steam power; also the top loft; the finest light in the City, and at the most moderate rent; immediate possession.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—SPLENDID BASEMENT, NO. 11 Clinton-place; 25x70, with extension; store front; rent moderate.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

OFFICES TO LET IN STUYVESANT Bank Building, No. 744 Broadway.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A TEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYING stock will be exchanged for a house in town, or near-by country-seat, (furnished preferred,) on a cash basis. Address MANHATTAN, Box No. 127 Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice a week, classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening.
Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES ARE now open at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., and Brevoort Hall, Nos. 154 and 156 East 54th-st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Circulars at private Academy, No. 112 East 13th-st.

J. MAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 239 Bleecker-st., (late Thompson's,) will open Oct. 1; for terms, &c., send for circular. N. B.—Opening soirée MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES; money to loan on bond and mortgage.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circulars, sent on application.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 6 WASHINGTON-SQUARE SOUTH, GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. [illegible] 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 26.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 59D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.
The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.
Terms, $400 per annum.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.
Circulars, &c., of THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 81 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON
[illegible]

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST. (near Union-square).
Superior instructions, in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS HINSDALE,
(Late Miss HINSDALE and Mrs. KEITH,)
will reopen her
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av. ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

MRS. GARRETSON,
No. 48 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MISS H. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 11 East 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S
English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 16th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

FERANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 27 West [illegible]-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FERANDIE.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 30th-st., will open SEPT. 25; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT, IDA M. ELIOT.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at above school.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 267—271 West 22d-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department, Kindergarten and boarding-school for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 783 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

PROF. HOUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 34th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 727 7th-av.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principals.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 26 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

PROF. T. E. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 105 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 224 East 16th-st.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 27th sts.; number limited.

THE MISSES WEEKS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 257 3d-st., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 688 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. R. ROGERS'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 18; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 31st-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEABLE, Graduate West Point, Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 16. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Opens Sept. 18. Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unsurpassed; newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Studies—all needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; each taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

Assistants—Best obtainable, devoted, tried.

Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.

Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. Presents educational advantages for boys with healthful location and beautiful grounds.
Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.
Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.
Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 99 Broadway, or on application to
D. A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals.

Boys' Preparatory School,
NO. 64 MADISON-AV.
LIMITED TO 35.

Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department.

REFERENCES.
James Miller, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Wm. H. Fell, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Auchincloss, Vanderpoel, Israel T. Potter, Philip R. Wilkins, Lucien B. Terry, Spencer Kirby, John T. Conover, Geo. M. Olcott, &c., &c.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 16th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for the English branches and the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

[illegible]

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.
Sing Sing, N. Y.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 61st-st., New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above at No. 75 East 61st-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 MADISON-AV., between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission to the College or to the School of Mines are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 60Th-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York, 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, station M.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 15 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Pupils whose parents desire it, may pursue their studies entirely in French.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HUDNUT'S, No. 218 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 12.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL—ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,311 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 90th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 621 Lexington-av., Sept. 18. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 25 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 9. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 23 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogue address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 8, at No. 240 West 25th-st.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies and children, at No. 40 West 47th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MRS. BOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS C. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children reopens Sept. 17, at No. 109 East 12th-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES GOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 22d-st., reopens Sept. 24.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stamford, Conn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 3.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Military Discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. A safe, healthy, happy home for boys. For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.

Central Park, between 5th and Madison Avs., New-York, formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for this purpose. [illegible]
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed [illegible]. Fall School will open on Oct. 1. [illegible]

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park, New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information, through circulars and personally, may be obtained at any time at the above address.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens Sept. 23,
At No. 25 West 24th-st.
For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 25 West 24th-st.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1633.
No. 101 West 15th-st., corner 6th-av.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 300 6th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Physical Culture; daily exercise with the use of rings and calisthenics. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 8 West [illegible]-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 26. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS WOLCOTT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, with especial advantages in [illegible], [illegible] Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, [illegible]

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible]

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN OF [illegible]

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR children, and PRIVATE EDUCATION course for Ladies. Reopen Sept. 26. [illegible]

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 58 East 51st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: [illegible]

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

A. T. THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught, day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—military, light and [illegible]; begins Sept. 11. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., or Mr. James Wilde, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, mathematical, classical, French and German Institute, No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Circulars at commencement at the rooms.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $300 per annum; no extras. References—Bishop Coxe, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel B. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 108 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages; a few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. MONAIR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Presi. Term opens Sept. 9, 16 depts., 18 instructors. Reduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y.—Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 11.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, with primary department, No. 121 West 41st-st., reopens Sept. 16, 1872.

BOYS SKILLFULLY EDUCATED, MORAL-ly, mentally and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMOND'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 11. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and Day School, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 30 East 12th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 21.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principals.

MORGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

ENGINEERING.—INSTRUCTION IN ITS complete course, and pupils prepared for West Point, by Prof. VERON, No. 25 West 14th-st.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 16, at No. 145 West 42d-st.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 16, at No. 58 5th-av.

D. CHERBULIEZ'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 127 East 24th-st., reopens Sept. 16.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. 109th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.
Principals { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.
Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISHE CHARLIER, Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course, or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

HARRISON
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.
An English and Scientific School, with Classical Department [illegible]
G. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, [illegible], will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Begins Sept. 10.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

FINE ART TUITION.
OIL AND WATER COLORS, &c., &c.
Prof. G. A. GILBERT, of the London and Paris Academies, No. 165 East 12th-st., New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, [illegible], L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 11.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. J. W. NEWELL, No. 49 East 58th-st., is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. [illegible] Term begins Sept. 23.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 25 WEST [illegible]-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteenth year's experience. References: [illegible] Circulars at the school and [illegible] Gallery, No. 1,153 Broadway.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL. [illegible]

BOARD AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in French and English branches for six young ladies, [illegible] Address Prof. HENRI [illegible], [illegible], Conn.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction, healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at HARLEM, [illegible] TUESDAY, Sept. 17, [illegible]

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age on [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. [illegible]

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 27 College-st., Hartford, Conn. Mrs. M. I. READ, Principal. References: [illegible]

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING Institute, established 1867. Prof. MARK COLVIN, manager, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. [illegible]
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be organized and instructed in English, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

MISS S. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogue and other information, apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH YEAR.
Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty. The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872, [illegible] Law Library, University Building, Washington-square. By statute, graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the Court rules. For circulars, &c., apply to V. B. MARTIN, No. [illegible] Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, a graduate of Harvard, desires to obtain pupils for two to three hours of the day. [illegible] Address [illegible], room 1, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement for [illegible] Address [illegible], Times Up-town Office, No. 1[illegible] West 32d-st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH highest City references, will receive private pupils. Preparation for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 151 Times Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY [illegible] requirements are English, French, music and drawing; the highest references given. [illegible] Address B. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, A THOROUGH musician and experienced teacher, desires an engagement in a school as music teacher. Address M. A. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN OF SUCCESSFUL EXperience as teacher, manager and disciplinarian, desires an engagement. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 125 Times Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English and French, desires a position as resident or visiting governess. Address A. L., No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, highly successful by special method, desires private pupils, or to teach in family. Those willing to pay for efficient service, address R. D., 11 Cottage-place.

TUTOR WANTED—FOR TWO BOYS, (IN City,) thoroughly competent in the English branches, including algebra and music; salary, $1,000. AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, a successful teacher; languages, music, drawing. Address EDUCATOR, Box 137 Times Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE DESIRES private pupils a few hours daily; best references. Address Y., Times Up-town Office, [illegible] West 32d-st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires pupils. Address GOVERNESS, Station F.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess or lady's companion in a private family. Call at store, No. 39 West 4th-st.

MACHINERY.

DANGERS OF PLATFORM ELEVATORS OBVIATED.

The undersigned call attention to a new apparatus by which platform elevators of all kinds may be rendered perfectly safe. Independent of hoisting rope or springs, it acts only when the descending velocity exceeds a given safe rate. Unimpaired by wear or tension, it is always ready to prevent the over-consequence of broken ropes or other parts of the machinery. For further particulars apply to
TATHAM BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WM. REDMOND, JR., & CO., NO. 2 WILLIAM-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold and foreign exchange.
WM. REDMOND, JR.,
THOS. H. BAILEY.
New-York, Sept. 19, 1872.

FROM THIS DATE MR. GEORGE H. BURNS has no interest with our house.
BERTHELOT, WILMERDING & CO.
Sept. 17, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 42d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS

Resorting to the City, including Germans, French, English, Irish and American, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 16 8th-av., over drug-store.

AT SEDELLE, NOS. 240 AND 242 4th-av., will be found a large selection of well recommended servants, viz.: ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, laundresses; also, coachmen, waiters and gardeners, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 651 6TH-AV. will be found a large selection of first-class servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; is willing to make herself useful; has two years' reference from last employer, who can be seen in this City. Apply at No. 18 West 34th-st., corner 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl; thoroughly competent; can do good work; is a good sewer; can do fine ironing; good reference. Call at No. 219 West 14th-st., corner 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to assist with children; good City reference. Call at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young lady; speaks English; good reference; can leave City; prefers Long Island; would go South. Call for two days at No. 214 Bowery, corner of Houston-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation in chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; can leave City. Call at No. 64 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS a situation as chamber-maid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a competent girl as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 17th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 41 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl; thoroughly competent; understands her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, dressing, &c.; excellent City references. Call at No. 818 Washington-st., near Gansevoort-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—A YOUNG GIRL; competently understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a young girl as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 17th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 17th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl; thoroughly competent; understands her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, dressing, &c.; excellent City references. Call at No. 818 Washington-st., near Gansevoort-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—A YOUNG GIRL; competently understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 West 17th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl; thoroughly competent; understands her business perfectly; fitting, polishing, dressing, &c.; excellent City references. Call at No. 818 Washington-st., near Gansevoort-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—A YOUNG GIRL; competently understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 61 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Address B. E., Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION by a young girl; has two years' reference from last employer; can leave City

A FINANCIAL COUP D'ETAT.

Secretary Boutwell Comes to the Rescue of the People.

The Gold Gamblers' Game Blocked—Anticipations of an Exciting End—The Victims of the Scheme.

The action of Secretary Boutwell in the purchase of $3,000,000 of bonds yesterday, thereby breaking the gold corner and easing the money market, was the occasion of much favorable comment among the bankers and brokers of Wall-street, as well as among the mercantile community in every part of the City. The business men of the country readily recognize the necessity of a checking power to the operations of bold and unscrupulous gamblers, which threaten to ruin not only those with whom they deal personally, but also those who have no interest immediately at stake. The course of Secretary Boutwell, then, in changing the routine of his bond buying to suit the wants of the nation and check gold gambling, claims the warmest approbation of all classes of the mercantile community, and was regarded in Wall-street, except by the few whose nefarious schemes for the demoralization of traffic were thwarted, as an eminently wise and judicious proceeding. Larger sales of gold by the Treasury than usual are predicted for to-day, although many think the clique received its death blow yesterday, and further exercise of power by the Government will be useless at present.

The decline in the price of stocks and the extremely tight money-market, has had the usual effect in causing some of the weaker firms to succumb, and yesterday the failure of two was announced in the Stock Exchange, Messrs. Farnham, Gilbert & Co., of Wall-street, and Howard, Jones & Co., Nassau-street. The former firm was recently established in Wall-street in brokerage business, having previously been engaged in the dry goods trade. The inexperience of the members of the firm in the peculiar operations of the Street is attributed as a reason for this downfall, they, as well as many others, being heavily short of stocks. Not finding a sufficiency of legitimate business, owing to the great difficulty of drawing it from old and well-established houses, the firm it is said, found it necessary to embark in speculation on its own account and failed. The exact liabilities are not stated, but they are said to be large. The failure of Howard, Jones & Co. is conceded to be a small affair, and will have little influence upon other firms. Several other firms are said to be in difficulty, and considerable stock was sold under the rules. The Gold clique drew a large amount of currency from the banks last night on certified checks held over from Monday night, expecting to counteract the effect of the purchases of bonds by Secretary Boutwell. This morning it is expected the currency will be used to purchase the gold which the Government will sell, and the currency be again withdrawn from the market by a sale of more stocks. The issue of the day is awaited with great anxiety by the mercantile community.

THE TURF.

Prospect Park—Second Day of the Fall Meeting—Crown Prince Wins the 2:30 Purse, and Joe Brown the 2:31 Purse.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, and the attendance was much larger than that which witnessed the trotting on the first day. The weather was all that could be desired, and the track was in superb condition. There were two races on the programme. The first race was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:30, which had three entries—Crown Prince, Gray Eddy and Charley Green. Crown Prince was made the favorite, and sold at large odds against the other two, and justified the confidence of his backers by winning an excellent race in three straight heats, of which the following are the details:

FIRST HEAT.—On the third score the word was received, with Charley Green in the lead, Crown Prince second and Gray Eddy third. When they reached the turn Charley Green left his feet, but did not lose his position until he got steadied, when Gray Eddy pushed to the front, and at the quarter-pole was a length and a half in front of Crown Prince, who was half a length in advance of Charley Green. As they went down the backstretch the three were in the same positions, a length apart, but approaching the half-mile pole Crown Prince lapped the wheels of Eddy, and when they passed that point, in 1:14¼, the latter was showing the way half a length, Charley Green two lengths behind. On the lower turn Crown Prince went up and headed Eddy, but the latter held his position and passed the three-quarter pole a neck in advance. Coming up the homestretch the two grays had a tough struggle, but Gray Eddy, under the masterly guidance of Dan Mace, won the heat by half a length, Charley Green half a dozen lengths behind. Time—2:30¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Crown Prince sold for $310 and the field $60. On the first attempt they were sent off, with Green first, Crown Prince second and Gray Eddy third. At the turn Gray Eddy went to the front, and passed the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, a length in front of Crown Prince, who was the same distance in front of Green, who was on a break. As they went along the backstretch Crown Prince out-footed Gray Eddy, and took the lead from him. At the half-mile pole, in 1:16, Crown Prince led a length, Eddy second, five lengths ahead of Green. On the lower turn Prince got further away, and showed two lengths in front at the three-quarter pole. He maintained his lead all the way home, winning by a length in 2:28½; Green six lengths behind.

THIRD HEAT.—The sixth attempt was a send off, Prince and Green being together, two lengths ahead of Gray Eddy. As they went to the turn Crown Prince went to the lead, and passed the quarter-pole in 37 seconds, a length in front of Charley Green, who was two lengths in advance of Gray Eddy. As they went along the backstretch Green left his feet and Gray Eddy took the second place. They passed the half-mile pole in 1:13, two lengths apart, but on the lower turn Gray Eddy closed to the wheel of Prince, but the latter shook him off and came away, and won the heat by six lengths on a jog, in 2:30¼, Green ten lengths behind.

FOURTH HEAT.—Green went off in the lead, Prince second, and Gray Eddy third. At the turn Prince took the lead, and led a length at the quarter-pole, Green second, half a length ahead of Eddy. On the backstretch Eddy passed Green, taking second place, but Prince kept to the front, and won the heat easily by three lengths in 2:29, Gray Eddy second, a neck's length in front of Green.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Purse $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $900 to first, $400 to second, and $200 to third horse; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

W. H. Jarvis' gr. g. Crown Prince	2	1	1	1
D. Mace's gr. g. Grey Eddy	1	2	2	2
G. Murphy's b. g. Charley Green	3	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38¼	1:14¼	2:30¾
Second heat	38	1:16	2:28½
Third heat	37	1:13	2:30¼
Fourth heat	37½	1:14	2:29

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $1,250, for horses that had never beaten 2:31, which had ten entries, of which the following eight appeared, viz.: Cameo, Coroner K., Joe Brown, Fred, Lady Beecham, Young Thorn, Enigma and Mercer. Joe Brown was the favorite, and won a good race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,250 for horses that had never beaten 2:31; mile heats, best three in five in harness; $700 to first, $350 to second, $200 to third horse.

D. M. Jenkins' gr. g. Joe Brown	1	1	1
W. B. Bernstein's b. m. Lady Beecham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Cameo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Roden's s. g. Fred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Thorne's b. m. Enigma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. McKee's b. h. Young Thorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Manns' gr. g. Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. D. Walsh's b. g. Kansas Chief	dr.		
A. S. Carpenter's b. g. Gen. A. Hall	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37¾	1:14	2:29
Second heat	37¾	1:14½	2:29½
Third heat	37¾	1:14¾	[illegible]

THIRD RACE.

Before the regular races of the day began there was a match for $500 between Scotland Maid and Eveline, which was won by the latter.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $500; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Owner's blk. m. Eveline	2	1
J. Beaton's b. m. Scotland Maid	1	dis.

Time—2:35, 2:34.

The Cannstadt Volksfest.

Yesterday was the closing day of the famous Cannstadt Volksfest. The number of visitors yesterday was estimated at about 5,000. The ballet divertissement and the Suavian farce of "Hunting a Hare," and a tableau were presented. In the afternoon prizes were distributed to a number of little girls who had distinguished themselves in plays, and who were dressed in Suavian peasant costume. The terpsichorean exercises were continued all day until late last night, when the festival closed without mishap or accident.

CRICKET.

The Game at Hoboken, Yesterday, Between the English Eleven and the St. George Club—Thousands of People Present—The Finest Exhibition of Skill Ever Witnessed in this Vicinity.

To say that the cricket-match which was commenced yesterday at Hoboken, between the eleven English gentlemen now on a visit to this country, and twenty-two members of the St. George Club, was enjoyed by thousands as a mere matter of athletic sport, would convey no adequate impression of the excitement which characterized the event. The lines upon lines of people seated on the grass, the ladies and gentlemen in the pavilions, and the members of the St. George Club, from their Club-house, watched the game with the greatest earnestness from the time the stumps were pitched in the morning until they were drawn at sundown. A considerable portion of these had little or no knowledge of the game of cricket; but they were told that they would see it played in its perfection, and they went as much to see the novelty as they did to marvel at the skill.

The reception of Mr. Grace, when he appeared, bat in hand, on the field, however flattering to him personally and the great reputation as a cricketer which he has achieved, was in a great measure a tribute to his unprofessional standing. Fortunately he did not disappoint the great expectations which renown had raised; and yet it would have given more interest to the match—it would have done more to encourage cricket in this country—had he been put out before the game closed last evening. It would have eased their apparently-inevitable defeat to the St. George Club. Once Mr. Grace gave a chance that under favorable circumstances would have been fatal to him. In striking to square leg, he "skyed" the ball, (sent it spinning fifty feet high.) As it happened, no one of the whole twenty-two was on the spot, and the gentleman who had to run for it had the sun streaming in his eyes as he looked up at the ball. It was no wonder that he missed his catch. Mr. Grace should thank the sun as well as his stars that he did not retire from his wicket with the modest score of twenty. Otherwise his defense was splendid.

But Mr. Ottaway, who faced him at the other wicket, gave the St. George's men even a more valuable and practical lesson in batting than Mr. Grace. A far less brilliant hitter, and scoring little more than one-third the runs, he, too, held his own staunchly till the stumps were drawn for the day, as did Mr. Grace. But his play all along was a study. He saw at once that the admirable bowling of Brewster and of Wright was not to be trifled with. There he stood at his wicket, without the slightest sign of nervousness, but playing a purely defensive game, and taking advantage now and then of such balls as he felt he could play without risk. He blocked every other ball. Mr. Ottaway's score is the most trustworthy evidence of his play. While Mr. Grace made sixty-seven runs, Mr. Ottaway only made twenty-seven; and these, with the exception of two single cuts to cover-point, were all made to leg and square leg. But he contributed a very valuable score (not out) to his side; while, at the same time, he gave moral and actual support to Mr. Grace by "sticking" to his wicket in the way he did.

Any one arriving on the ground in the afternoon, and witnessing the bowling of Brewster and Wright and the general good fielding, would have been astonished to hear how poorly the twenty-two had batted in the morning. Out of the twenty-six overs which Mr. Brewster bowled, thirteen were maiden overs, (not a run scored,) and that against so renowned a batsman as Mr. Grace. The Wrights, too, and Jones bowled in first-rate style, their only misfortune being the purely scientific defense against which they were contending. The fielding, too, of the Wrights and Hatfield was as quick as that of the English eleven. In fact, the fielding all round was excellent. But the batting was too good for it, and not a chance was given to the fielders.

No more magnificent day could have been wished for than the cloudless sky and refreshing breeze which welcomed the players when they reached Hoboken. The ground outside the flags was covered with spectators, and a goodly supply of ladies gave an air of liveliness and gaiety to the scene. There could not have been less than from 2,500 to 3,000 visitors on the ground during the day. The St. George Club won the toss, and elected to put their men in first, and at 12 o'clock Bance and Jackson appeared at the wickets. The English eleven were placed in the field as follows, of course taking their alternate places according to from which wicket the ball was bowled: Appleby and Rose, bowlers and short slip; Fitzgerald, short leg and mid off; Grace, point; E. Lubbock, long stop and mid-on; A. Lubbock, mid-off and mid-on; Francis, short leg and cover point; Hadow, forward point and cover point; Harris, short leg and long field off; Pickering, long stop and long field on; Hornby, square leg and third man; Ottaway, wicket keeper. It must be remembered that these positions were constantly changed, not only when the overs were called, but to suit slow or fast bowling, hard hitters, and, especially, left-handed players. Appleby bowled from the lower wicket. He is left handed, and sends a tolerably swift ball, well home, with a shoot. He bowls round hand. Rose depends entirely on the twist of a slow underhand ball, pitched well home. His balls look simple enough, but they are puzzling at first, and need a little patience to get the run of them—just that amount of patience which the St. George men would not bestow on them. Mr. Ottaway's wicket-keeping was a pretty sight. Again and again the spectators looked at the long stop expecting him to field the ball, while it was already firmly in Mr. Ottaway's grasp. The St. George men were too wise to run out at Rose's slows. Had they done so they would not have had the trouble of returning to their wicket. Mr. Grace was almost like a cat, so stealthily did he prowl about as point. Twice he caught men within three or four yards of the wicket.

Several overs were bowled before either Jackson or Bance made a venture, when Jackson sent the ball between short slip and point and scored one. After making a good hit to square leg he was caught by Grace and Mr. Fortun took his place. Bance quickly followed Jackson to the pavilion, being caught by Hadow at cover point. Jones then joined Fortun, and for a few minutes it looked as though they were going to make a stand. Fortun made three singles and Jones made a hit to field on for two, a slip for two, two singles, and another good hit for two; and then Fortun made a fine leg hit for 3. But in the next over Jones was caught by A. Lubbock, and Cashman took the bat. He only added 1 to the score, and was soon bowled by Appleby, as a punishment for hitting wildly at a splendid ball. Fortun was shortly afterward caught easily by Mr. Harris at long field. Sleigh and Moeran next had possession of the wickets, but Sleigh, after contributing 2 from a leg hit, was caught by Appleby at short slip. On again taking the over, Appleby perceptibly increased the pace of his balls, and sent Moeran, who is an old Marlborough (England) College man, two or three daisy-cutters, the last of which he "skyed" between the wickets. Appleby made a rush, and just succeeded in making a magnificent catch with his right hand—he being a left-handed man—and the ball having a spin on it, which made it difficult to hold. Moeran, out without scoring, was a great loss to the twenty-two. Keller, who was next in, made a fair hit for 2 to left field, a good one for 2 to right field, and after scoring 6 was bowled by Appleby. George Wright made a good hit for 2, gave a splendid chance for a catch to right field which was missed, and after running up 6, took a liberty with a dangerous ball from Appleby and saw his leg stump fly three feet in the air. Lemon was caught by Ottaway, behind the wicket, without scoring; and Appleby bowled down Torrance's stumps the first ball he gave him. Cox then tried to make a stand, and ran up the highest score, 10, composed of three singles, a pretty leg hit for 3, a hit to right field for 2, and 1 to square leg. He wound up by poking the ball clean into Appleby's hands at short slip. Bowman scored 2 and was caught by Grace. Greig made 1 to square leg and was run out, and McDougal, after scoring 2 to right field, sent a sky catch to leg into Fitzgerald's hands. Hatfield and H. Wright, being both first-class base-ball players, gave their friends some little hope of still making a good total; but they did very little. They would hit at any and every ball that came along; and Hatfield was soon bowled by Appleby after scoring 2, and Wright, who survived him long enough to run up 3, including two 2s to cover point, was caught by Harris. Brewster made a drive for 2 and two singles, and then hit right over one of Rose's slows which took his middle stump. Gibbs started with a fine leg hit for 3; but after scoring one more run to left field he was bowled by Appleby. Sparks only scored 1 when Appleby sent him a shooter which took his leg stump. Talbot, after scoring 1, was caught by A. Lubbock before Eyre had a chance of doing anything.

Some little time was lost in rolling the ground and in getting the somewhat unwieldy field of twenty-two into position; but at last they were all ready, and a burst of applause greeted Mr. Grace and Mr. Ottaway as they quickly made their way to the wickets. H. Wright and Brewster were the bowlers, Bowman wicket-keeper and Fortun long stop. Brewster started with four maiden overs, and Wright had the temerity to try slows at Grace and Ottaway. Grace made three singles. Ottaway hit to leg for two and to cover point for one, and then Grace sent a full pitch to square leg over the fence for five amid a round of applause. From that moment he seemed to have his hand in. After contenting himself with one or two singles he made another hit to square leg for six, again over the fence, and quickly followed with a drive for 4. The scoring then went steadily but surely on. The St. George men put on Moeran in place of Wright, and soon afterward Jones in place of Brewster. They changed the bowling again and again, but there stood Grace and Ottaway at the wickets, apparently prepared to stay there all night. Grace kept cutting the ball in all directions, Ottaway kept quietly pegging away to leg. Before the stumps were drawn Ottaway had scored 27, and Grace had run up to 67, including three 6s, one 5, four 4s and two 3s, making with 4 byes, 1 leg-bye and 3 wides a total of 102 without the loss of a wicket for the English eleven. The following is a summary of the score:

ST. GEORGE TWENTY-TWO.

Bance, c. Hadow	[illegible]
Jackson, c. Grace	[illegible]
Fortun, c. Harris	[illegible]
Jones, c. A. Lubbock	[illegible]
Cashman, b. Appleby	[illegible]
Sleigh, c. Appleby	[illegible]
Moeran, c. Appleby	0
Keller, b. Appleby	[illegible]
G. Wright, b. Appleby	[illegible]
Lemon, c. Ottaway	0
Torrance, b. Appleby	[illegible]
Cox, c. Appleby	10
Bowman, c. Grace	[illegible]
Greig, run out	[illegible]
McDougal, c. Fitzgerald	[illegible]
Hatfield, b. Appleby	[illegible]
H. Wright, c. Harris	[illegible]
Brewster, b. Rose	[illegible]
Gibbs, b. Appleby	[illegible]
Sparks, b. Appleby	[illegible]
Talbot, c. A. Lubbock	[illegible]
Eyre, not out	[illegible]
Wide balls	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE ENGLISH ELEVEN.

Grace, not out	[illegible]
Ottaway, not out	[illegible]
Rose	
Appleby	
Fitzgerald	
E. Lubbock	
A. Lubbock	
Francis	
Hadow	
Hon. G. Harris	
Pickering	
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 3	[illegible]
Total	102

Mr. Sumner's Position.
From the Christian Union.

The greater marvel has had its lesser counterpart. The Democrats of the country have nominated Horace Greeley for President, and the Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Charles Sumner for Governor! Shall we not hear next that Pius IX. has recommended Father Hyacinthe as his successor?

Mr. Sumner's position as an opponent of the Republican candidate for President is thus brought into fresh prominence and invites thoughtful consideration. Why is he in opposition to the great body of his lifelong associates? Mr. Greeley's friends are fighting their battle mainly on the Southern question. How does Mr. Sumner stand in this matter as to them and as to the Republican Party? He has always been a leader in coercive measures. The Kuklux laws, the Election laws, all that has been denounced as "centralizing" legislation, have had no warmer advocate than Charles Sumner. He has made not only the personal security of the blacks, but their enjoyment of the minutest social privileges, paramount to all other considerations. It was directly due to him that the Amnesty bill of the last Congress was delayed for months; and only in his absence was it passed at all. He insisted on joining to it a civil rights clause, of very doubtful constitutionality. He even perilled this, his pet measure, by so coupling it with the Amnesty bill that each hindered the other. His whole course in these matters has been consistently, uniformly, for the most radical and vigorous coercive policy toward the South.

With such a record, how is it possible for Mr. Sumner to join with a party whose great cry is the removal of oppressive legislation from the South? Mr. Schurz and Mr. Trumbull are consistent. They have steadily opposed the legislation now complained of. But Mr. Sumner—with what self-respect can he join the cry against oppression of the South? With what face can he attack Grant as a tyrant over the Southern people—he, whose little finger has been thicker than Grant's loins toward the South? The President has used with the greatest moderation the unlimited power conferred by Congress, and has steadily advocated amnesty. Mr. Sumner has been foremost in establishing arbitrary power; and has hindered amnesty more than any other man. His position now, compared with his record, is as incongruous, as absurd, as the supplest politician ever exhibited.

Mr. Sumner is not a supple nor an unprincipled man; but he is habitually so dominated by a single idea that for the time he sees nothing else. Until lately the controlling idea with him has been the equality of the negro; now it is hostility to Gen. Grant.

Mr. Sumner's present position traces directly back to the San Domingo matter. For his instrumentality in defeating the annexation, we believe the country is grateful to him. But his manner of doing it was most unfortunate. From the first it took the form of a bitter personal attack on the President. Mr. Sumner denounced Gen. Grant in terms appropriate to the worst of usurpers. He kept no limits in his language; his rhetoric was fervid with wrath and denunciation. Brutus could not have said harder things of Cæsar than Mr. Sumner said of the President. The country, which supported him in his opposition to the annexation, never supported him in imputing to Gen. Grant willful, criminal usurpation.

Then came Mr. Sumner's deposition from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. He had filled that position ably; his friends like to say that he had been the virtual Secretary of State. Was it possible, with the gravest foreign negotiations pending, that the President and the real Secretary should desire to meet, as representative of the co-ordinate treaty-making power, a man at once accustomed to dictate, and intensely hostile to the President and hostile to the Secretary? Was it strange that the majority of Republican Senators preferred the harmonious working of the Government in such a matter to the personal dignity of Charles Sumner?

Of the attacks on the President by which Mr. Sumner has signalized himself during the last few months we have spoken as they occurred. They have been full to the brim of the exaggeration, the partisanship, the bitterness, which we expect from the campaign paper, but not from fair and judicious men. Mr. Sumner has heaped on the President accusations which, were the half of them true, would mark the American people as imbecile for submitting so long to such a tyrant. He has raked up the records of corruption since the world began for comparisons and illustrations of the baseness of our President. And this, of the soldier of the Wilderness and Richmond! This, of the modest, manly, faithful servant of the Republic!

The American people resent such injustice. Not all Mr. Sumner's past services, not his learning nor ability nor sufferings in the cause of freedom, will win to him the sympathy of the nation, when he thus passes from the statesman into the partisan; when he leaves the party with which he has hitherto acted out of bitter, unmeasured hostility to a chief whom the nation respects and trusts.

Opening of the Twentieth Ward Wigwam—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

The Twentieth Ward Republicans, of Brooklyn, having built a commodious wigwam at the intersection of Fulton and Cumberland streets, had an enthusiastic "house-warming" last evening, when the dedicatory meeting was held. The assemblage, among whom were many ladies, was called to order by the President of the Association, Rev. B. E. Hall. Mr. T. C. Cronin was the first speaker. He said that they dedicated the building to the cause of humanity and freedom, to the party of justice, not to the party of vituperation and dissatisfaction; and that as a people we wanted neither a change of measures nor of men, and alluded to the advantages of Gen. Grant's re-election. He also alluded to the effort of the soreheads to force the issue of religion into the State campaign, and said that no man should be elected or rejected on account of them. No religion or nationality is so weak that we will refuse to shelter them, and none are so powerful that we will fear them. [Applause.]

Gen. Joseph C. Jackson was the next speaker. He said that President Grant was the only man who could receive the vote of the intelligence and honesty of the country for Chief Magistrate.

The speech of Mr. Amos G. Hull, which was listened to attentively, closed the meeting.

The Book Trade Sale.

The sale of books, yesterday, at Clinton Hall was well attended, and fair prices were realized. Froude's "History of England" brought $1 60 per volume; "Short Studies on Great Subjects," by the same, $1 10 per volume; Mommsen's "History of Rome," $1 30 per volume; Curtius' "History of Greece," $1 25 per volume; Craik's "History of English Literature," $1 75 per volume; Hodge's "Systematic Theology," $3 05 per volume; "Chips from a German Workshop," by Max Muller, $1 30 per vol.; "Lady Geraldine," by Mrs. Browning, small 4to, $1 55; "Katharine," (illustrated edition,) small 4to, bound in Turkey morocco, extra, $6; "Songs of Home," small 4to, gilt, $6 50; "Songs of the Heart," 4to, $4 62; "Songs of Life," $3 25; "Bancroft's History of the United States," $2 per vol.; "Boswell's Life of Johnson," $1 75 per vol.; "Works of Edmund Burke," $1 25 per vol.; "Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors," $1 30 per vol.

The College of the City of New-York.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday afternoon, Hon. R. Smythe in the chair.

Mr. Wood moved the establishment of a School of Agriculture within the College, and the appointment of a first-class professor for that chair. The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

It was resolved that the German language be made elective to full-course students at the beginning of the introductory year.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

United States Commissioner Betts issued naturalization papers to ten persons yesterday.

The Erie Railway earnings for the week ending Sept. 15 were $454,402, a decrease for the week of $25,600.

Controller Green will pay today, through Mr. Falls, Paymaster, the laborers on roads and avenues and sprinkling to Sept. 1, 1872.

Henry Pleibhardt was yesterday held in $500 bail, by United States Commissioner Shields, for refusing to pay his special tax before selling liquor.

The new Grammar School, No. 25, in East Fifth-street, near First-avenue, will be opened today. The reception will take place in the afternoon.

Phillip Myers, of No. 9 South Fifth-avenue, fell from the new building corner Fulton and Nassau streets yesterday morning and sustained serious injuries.

John Reney, aged seven years, of No. 719 East Eleventh-street, fell off the wharf at the foot of East Fourteenth-street and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Frank Kaiser, a German, died at No. 180 Broome-street, yesterday, from peritonitis, resulting from being struck in the abdomen by the shaft of a wagon some time ago.

Henry King, aged sixty-five, residing at No. 167 East Sixty-first-street, fell off a Third-avenue car at Sixty-first-street, and was knocked down by a horse and had a leg broken. He was taken home.

Judge Leonard, yesterday, fixed the bail of Dr. Charles W. Selden and Elisha C. Savage, charged with being concerned in perpetrating an abortion on Barbara Foss, the former's at $2,500 and the latter's at $1,500.

Herman Johnson, aged thirty-six, of Seventy-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, was found at Seventy-first-street Boulevard, suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, and death ensued before reaching the Station-house in One Hundredth-street.

Yesterday morning, Michael Crowley, a laborer residing at No. 328 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, while at work on the roof of the old post-office building, fell a distance of thirty feet to the sidewalk, and died while being conveyed to the Park Hospital.

A general order was issued yesterday by the Department of Police, that Captains instruct the patrolmen and officers to carefully observe whether street lamps are burning in the night time. If they are not burning, they are to be lighted by the patrolmen.

The complaint in the case of Reynolds against Charles B. Orvis has reached the District-Attorney's office, but the papers will not be sent to the Grand Jury until other parties who may have been swindled have had an opportunity to institute proceedings.

Andrew Roder and John Conders were brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, for having dangerously stabbed Michael Donovan, of No. 445 Washington-street. They were committed to await the result of Donovan's injuries.

Henry Hoffman, who was convicted in November last of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, has been pardoned on application of Hon. S. S. Cox, and has just been released by the United States authorities.

The stone-masons met last evening at Demilt Hall, Mr. W. Keenan in the chair, to consider the substance of a circular issued by the Working Men's Assembly of the State of New-York, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the yearly expenses of the Assembly, which exceed $1,500.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Herrman in the case of James Lawless, a Central Park laborer, who was killed on the evening of the 12th inst. by being struck by the cow-catcher of a Harlem train at Seventy-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Chas. Gillis, aged nineteen, of No. 249 East Forty-fifth-street, and Jacob Minck, aged twenty-three, residing at No. 597 West Fifty-third-street, were seriously injured by the falling upon them of a portion of the wall of a new building in Seventieth-street, between Second and Third avenues. They were taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

From the report of Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, it appears that during the week ending on Saturday 346 miles of streets were cleaned once, 88 miles twice, and 25 miles three and four times; 9,407 loads of ashes and rubbish, and 4,014 loads of dirt and sweepings were removed from the City. The cost of the work was $11,842.

Yesterday, Michael Donohue, aged twenty-eight, of No. 545 Washington-street, while in charge of the canal-boats lying at Pier No. 51 North River, was set upon by Andrew Koebel, Daniel McLoughlin and John Cruder. Koebel stabbed Donohue in the back with a dirk knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Donohue was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His assailants were arrested.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Joseph Mason, of No. 463 West Thirty-fifth-street, was charged with burglariously entering the barber's store of Wm. Ulrich, No. 409 West Thirty-fourth-street, and stealing therefrom $100 worth of property. At the time of his arrest Mason had in his possession over $3,000 worth of stolen goods. He was committed for trial.

The Second Connecticut Regiment, Col. S. E. Smith, will arrive in this City this afternoon, and will be received by the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark, at the Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-street, at 4 o'clock. The visiting regiment will be escorted via Fifth-avenue, fourteenth-street, Broadway and Bond-street, to the Seventh Regiment armory, where their arms will be stacked.

BROOKLYN.

Peter Hagan, a waiter, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, for threatening the life of Mrs. Maggie McKern, of No. 182 Front-street.

James Smith was arrested, Tuesday night, for robbing the money-drawer of N. V. Weibold's store, corner of North Ninth-street and Fourth-street, E. D.

The Police are shadowing the Williamsburg burglars. Early yesterday morning three were arrested, having all the implements of their craft with them.

The show-window of Charles C. Platt's dry-goods store, No. 131 Fulton-street, was smashed by a thief yesterday morning, and $30 worth of goods taken.

Edward Wassing, residing at No. 301 Water-street, was seriously injured, yesterday afternoon, at the matting factory, No. 289 Water-street. Taken home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gurdy, of Brooklyn, while riding in a phaeton in Second-street, near Avenue B, were run into by an Avenue B car. Mrs. Gurdy was thrown into the street and severely injured.

Last evening Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., was installed as pastor of Tompkins-square Presbyterian Church, in place of Rev. Mr. Dickey, who has accepted a Professorship at Lincoln College, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Thos. Burke, O. P., had a large audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to hear his lecture on "Irish Sanctity, as Illustrated in the Life and Death of the Last of Ireland's Saints, St. Lawrence O'Toole."

Thieves entered Patrick Burn's carpenter-shop, No. 107 Skillman-street, yesterday morning, and packed up $200 worth of tools ready for removal, but becoming alarmed they fled, leaving their intended booty behind.

The Park Commissioners have notified the Controller, that without feeling that it is compulsory on them so to do, yet they will furnish him with duplicates of their vouchers, in order to throw no obstacle in the way of reform.

Hon. Demas Barnes, Chairman of the Committee for investigating the affairs of the New-York Bridge Company, states in a letter to the Committee of Fifty, that the investigation "will be prosecuted to the vindication of every interest involved."

Two shoplifters, a man and woman, went together into J. J. Hassenger's dry goods store, No. 531 Grand-street, yesterday afternoon, and got away with $50 worth of goods, which were not missed until after the thieves had got beyond reach.

John Eich was held yesterday by Justice Delmar to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stabbing Henry Walstein, at his cigar-store, No. 121 Court-street. The difficulty grew out of Walstein's alleged attentions to Eich's wife.

The funeral of the late Charles Goodwin, which took place yesterday from his late residence on Bushwick avenue, was largely attended by the old residents of the city and members of the Oceanus Club. The remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Brooklyn Trust Company, since the order by the Board of Aldermen to withdraw the City deposits from them, on account of their refusal to pay taxes, claiming that they were a bank and as such exempt, now offer to pay tax on $100,000 of their capital of $500,000.

The examination of John Jones, J. Raby and John Van Buren, arrested on a charge of attempting to commit burglary, took place yesterday, before Justice Walsh. After the testimony was in, counsel moved for the discharge of the prisoners. The Justice reserved his decision.

The case of Daniel T. Walden against Theodore E. Tomlinson, to recover a proportion of sundry emoluments accruing to an old law partnership, was before Justice Pratt, yesterday, on a motion for a change of venue to New-York, on the ground that all the witnesses resided there. Decision reserved.

Michael Mulvehill was held, yesterday, to wait the result of serious injuries he inflicted on Francis Dinnegan, Tuesday evening, in front of their residences, adjoining each other, near the corner of Bergen and Degraw streets. The men quarreled, and Mulvehill beat Dinnegan over the head with a hay stick.

The Board of City Works met yesterday, and ordered sundry pieces of street work to be done. A letter was also read from Assistant Engineer Van Buren, stating that the discharge of three foremen and two inspectors mentioned, who were about to fall under the guillotine, would embarrass the work of the Department.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Yacht Dauntless is at anchor off Stapleton Landing.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Port Richmond, Messrs. Ross and Miller and the President of the Board of Trustees were appointed a Board of Excise.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new truck-house is about to be erected for the Hoboken Fire Department, at a cost of $8,000.

Emma Powers, three years of age, was drowned in a cistern, on Jackson-avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday.

Ex-Sheriff John H. Midmer, of Hudson County, died at his residence in Greenville, on Tuesday night, after an illness of three months.

John McCallan, who was injured by a fall through the hatchway of Colgate & Co.'s soap factory, at Jersey City, died yesterday of his injuries.

Bishop Bayley, of the Diocese of Newark, has issued a circular requesting a contribution of $1 annually from every parishioner, to aid in the education of ecclesiastical students.

L. Guiggs, a carpenter, employed on the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Newark, was struck by an express-train on Tuesday last and received injuries of a severe nature.

The investigation by the State Prison Supervisors into the cause of the escape of Edwards, the bank robber, two weeks ago, has resulted in attaching no blame to any of the employes of the prison.

The stench from the Morris Canal, in the southern part of Jersey City, has become so bad that many persons have threatened to move if some immediate action is not taken. Health Inspector Cannon has taken the matter in hand.

John Porter was arrested in Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, charged with an atrocious assault on James Nylan, at a tenement-house on Communipaw-avenue. He was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted, and is still in confinement.

Charlestown Firemen Visiting New-burg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Howard Fire Association of Charlestown, Mass., arrived here from New-York today on the steamer Daniel Drew, as the guests of the Ringgold Hose Company No. 1, and will remain two days. They were welcomed by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. Mayor Samuel Shuter, of Newburg, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by the President of the Charlestown Common Council, Mr. Hill. The entire Fire Department of Newburg turned out this afternoon to do honor to the visitors, and marched in procession through the principal streets. A grand banquet will be given to the guests at the United States Hotel this evening, and to-morrow there will be an excursion of the firemen to Orange Lake. The Howard Association will leave here for Charlestown, via New-York, on Friday morning.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand of barom. in inch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row: 3 A. M., 62°; 6 A. M., 62°; 9 A. M., 64°; 12 M., 69°; 3 P. M., [illegible]; 6 P. M., [illegible]; 9 P. M., [illegible]; 12 P. M., 65°. Average temperature yesterday, 65⅝°.

Liberal Republican Head-Quarters.

The Liberal Republican National Committee-rooms, Glenham Hotel, are daily becoming more dull and uninteresting in spite of the boast that another "tidal wave" would follow the late Tammany mass-meeting. Theodore Tilton has made appointments through this Committee to speak in New-Hampshire, at Nashua, Sept. 24; Manchester, 25th; Portsmouth, 26th, and Dover, 27th. A. T. Evetts has been appointed acting Secretary here in place of Jasper W. Johnson, who follows Greeley through Pennsylvania.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—Lake Imports—Flour, 9,000 bushels; Wheat, 151,000 bushels; Corn, 205,300 bushels; Oats, 71,950 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 66,538 bushels; Corn, 251,381 bushels; Barley, 14,647 bushels. Rail Shipments from elevator—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 [illegible]; Bakers', [illegible]; Amber, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Wheat dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 42; small lots No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 44; Red Winter at $1 52½. Corn quiet; sales, 25,000 bushels at 52c. Oats dull; sales No. 2 in small lots at 35c. Other articles unchanged. Cattle Receipts today, including 50 cars reported to arrive, 1,207 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,564 head, or 462 cars against 352 cars for the same time last week. The market opened very active for all grades, but, before closing, showed a tendency to weaken on common Cattle. Good Cattle still command the outside figure of yesterday's quotations and are eagerly gobbled by buyers; there is more fine Cattle on this week's run than for a long period past; the attendance was large and the feeling good. About 1,500 head were disposed of. Sales, 103 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,150 lbs. to 1,400 lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] State Oxen, ranging from [illegible]; [illegible] Cherokee Steers, ranging from [illegible]; [illegible] Texas Steers [illegible]; [illegible] Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,072 lbs. to 1,240 lbs. at [illegible]; [illegible] Michigan Steers, ranging from [illegible] lbs. at [illegible]; 36 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,215 lbs. at [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today, including one car reported to arrive, were 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 10,300 head for the same time last week. The market was more active than yesterday, at an advance of 10c. on all classes. Sales, 1,586 Canada Lambs, ranging from 65 to 71 lbs., at [illegible]; 329 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 71 to 79 lbs., at [illegible]; 44 Canada Sheep, ranging from 131 to 139 lbs., at [illegible]. Hogs—The receipts today, including ten cars reported to arrive, were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,700 head, against 17,100 head for the same time last week. The market was active at 10 ⅌ cent. advance on yesterday's figures. Sales, 517 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 163 to 265 lbs., at [illegible]; 203 Michigan Hogs, ranging from 175 to 198 lbs., at [illegible]; 111 Indiana Hogs, averaging 187 lbs., at [illegible]; 36 State Hogs, averaging 272 lbs., at [illegible].

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Sept. 14, via Key West.—Sugar irregular; demand good at full prices; merchants refused to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders; market closed quiet and steady; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., [illegible] reals ⅌ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., [illegible] reals. Molasses Sugar, [illegible] reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Muscovado Sugar—Fair to Good Refining buoyant; stock scarce; Grocery grades, [illegible] reals. Molasses nominal. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 82,600 boxes and 2,700 hhds. Receipts of the week, 7,300 boxes and 235 hhds.; exported during the week, 17,600 boxes and 300 hhds., including 12,000 boxes and 100 hhds. to the United States. Bacon firmer; quoted at [illegible] cwt. Butter quiet and steady. Flour active at $13 50@$15 50. Hams in fair demand; American Salted, [illegible]; American Sugar-cured, [illegible]. Lard, in kegs, easier at [illegible]; in tins, firm at [illegible]. Potatoes firm at $5. Tallow in fair demand. Wax—Yellow, weak; White, firmer, but not quotably higher. Onions in fair demand at [illegible]. Coal-oil in fine firmer, but not quotably higher. Lumber—White Pine in fair demand at [illegible]; Pitch Pine firmer at $40. Cooperage flat. Freights irregular; vessels in demand; small craft in demand for the United States. To Northern and Southern ports in the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, $1 12½@$1 25; ⅌ hogshead of Sugar, [illegible]; ⅌ hogshead of Molasses, [illegible]. To Falmouth and orders, [illegible] ⅌ ton.

HAVANA, Sept. 18, via KEY WEST.—Sugar firmer; No. 12 Dutch Standard, [illegible] reals ⅌ arrobe. Exchange steady; on United States 60 days' Currency, [illegible] premium; short sight, [illegible] premium; 60 days' Gold, [illegible] premium; short sight, [illegible] premium; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium.

[Advertisement.]
The days of the sere and yellow leaf are fast approaching, and it is time to cast aside the faded and weather-beaten hat. The name of KNOX, the Hatter, as No. 212 Broadway, is suggestive.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Phelps, two children and maid; Miss Reed, Mr. Frank Farish, Mrs. Fitzgerald and infant, Mrs. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Averille, Thos. Swan Bell, John Copland.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—N. Lane, J. Ross Browne, J. D. Wolfe, G. L. Sharpstein, Mrs. T. Strauss, Wm. Mc. Strauss, T. Hashimoto, Mr. Sokai, Mr. Muydawa, Dr. S. H. Chute, Albert Malo, Hy. Abeny, Hiram Moss, Geo. Blagden, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mitchell, Thos. Romain, Hy. A. Babbitt, James Bateman, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Stewart, T. F. S. Tume, J. B. Tume, S. Goodlev, J. O. Willis, C. M. Kellock, Wm. Day, Mrs. Brown and infant, Mrs. and Miss Batten.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Wallace Cummings, Miss M. C. Cummings, Mrs. F. A. Habersham, Dr. J. P. S. Houston, Miss M. A. Cullen, Miss A. M. Duggan, W. P. Slumer, Miss Mary Kine, Miss Mary Gallie, F. Hilligan and wife, John Feeley, John Lyons, Geo. Patterson, Le Baron Drury, A. C. Desboullous, wife and servant, Rev. T. C. Stanley and wife and 2 boys, Miss Ang. Young, Miss Annie Oakley, Miss F. R. Lamb, C. M. West, wife and child and servant, Saml. White, W. H. Lyon, T. J. Campbell, Wm. Warfield, W. H. Cartledge, R. F. Young, Jr. and wife, F. Selzner, Geo. F. Adams, F. W. Brown, B. Thomas, M. A. Rosse, C. W. Thompson, M. Manahan, A. M. Heidt, J. A. Kimbrough, J. C. McPherson, G. W. Walter and wife, E. W. Denby, W. D. Crenson, H. P. Fredenburg, J. J. Bohr, Miss S. Bohr, Miss C. Jenkinson and child, A. McAllister, L. P. Freeman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:46 | Sun sets.....6:02 | Moon rises..7:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:06 | Gov. Island..8:41 | Hell Gate..11:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Vicksburg, Morrell, Port au Prince, F. W. Kitching; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Frankfurt, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Francis Wright, Dennison, Philadelphia, Woodhouse & Rudd; Aquidnet, Bector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hille, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons; Metropolis, Nickerson, Galveston, T. Nickerson & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell, Griffin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Marianna V., (Port.,) Carmo, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Flor del Mar, (Br.,) [illegible], Aspinwall, Wm. Inglis & Co.; Morning Light, (Br.,) Tracy, Cadiz, &c., Miller & Houghton; John W. Bourn, (Br.,) Barker, Bremen, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Familus Minde, (Norw.,) Johnson, Queenstown, Tetens & Bockman; Maria Clotide, (Ital.,) Digesula, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ernest Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Passow, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mina (Aust.,) Granich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Allida, (Norw.,) Beer, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Candidor, (Ital.,) Trapani, New-York, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Adelaide Benvenuto, (Ital.,) Ascardi, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Emmeline Monton, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Gibraltar, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Bianchi, (Ital.,) Saroli, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. J. Williams, Morton, [illegible] Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Sept. 17, 25 miles S. from Delaware Light-ship, passed schr. J. L. Tracy, of Boston.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co. Sept. 18, 15 miles S. from Absecom, spoke ship British America, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Eagle, (Br.,) Jackman, Sydney, C. B., 4½ ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas-light Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Has had fine weather.

Steam-ship Scandinavia, (Br.,) Upton, Cardiff Sept. 1, with railroad iron to order—vessel to E. R. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Rockford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Patmos, (of Newburyport,) Nichols, Newport, 47 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks; broke rudder head and lost and split sails; has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong easterly winds; Aug. 28, lat. 48 10, lon. 48 30, Joseph Pryor, seaman, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 25 years, fell from the fore topsail yard on deck and was instantly killed; Sept. 2, on the Grand Banks, passed the wreck of a schr. of about 75 tons, bottom up; part of her stern out of water, and in the vicinity were large quantities of deals and boards.

Bark Forsiget, (Norw.,) Molbech, Havre 48 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came a northern passage and had fine weather and been 8 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Adjuter, (Norw.,) Zimmer, Cardiff 51 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens and Bockmann. Came the northern passage and had variable weather, and been 20 ds. W. of the Banks; Sept. 2, lat. 42 51, lon. 44 31, passed a large ship with rigging all gone, apparently abandoned; a large steamer bound E. was running toward her.

Bark [illegible], (Nor.,) Jensen, Barrow 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had moderate weather, and has been 8 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Jens Lassen, (Nor.,) Lorentzen, Alicante 42 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 8; came the northern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Palina, Riddle, of and 21 ds. from Belize, Hon., with logwood, hides, &c., and 4 passengers to Wm. Fox, Jr.

Brig S. Strupstad, (N. G.,) Pingree, Seville 52 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had moderate weather, and was 10 ds. W. of the Banks. Aug. 25, lat. 45 30, lon. 38 02, saw a dismasted wreck ahead; hove off a little and passed it; immediately hove to, backed the main yard and lowered a quarter-boat to board the wreck; found every movable object either taken off by visitors before us or washed away by the waves, which were making a clean breach over the decks; she appeared to have been an American schooner, and lumber loaded; on her stern, in good condition, was a gilded eagle, and the fragments of a name presenting the letters "Cha—L—"; Sept. 4, lat. 55, lon. 62, spoke schr. Caspar, hence for—.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Brown, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Son—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had variable weather to Sept. 15, when had a heavy gale from N. E., lasting 30 hours, but sustained no damage.

Brig Victor, Barnes, of and 10 ds. from Bermuda, with old iron to Duncan McColl.

Brig G. H. Jones, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dean, Mayaguez, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to L. P. Brigham.

Schr. E. E. Simpson, Bunker, Portland, with lumber to George F. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth Hodgdon, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Preasy.

Schr. Charles E. Smith, Haines, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Waterman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Hill, Boyle, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Agnes Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Crosby, Fall River.
Schr. Wm. Mayo, Harris, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. & M. Merriman, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. A. Meston, Phinney, Boston.
Schr. Mary Wood, Arthur, Virginia.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Frankfurt, for Bremen; Cuba and Idaho, for Liverpool; St. Olaf, for London; Olympia and Assyria, for Glasgow; City of San Antonio and Metropolis, for Galveston; Victor, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Arr. bark Bel Stewart, from Liverpool; brig Lochinvar, from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Arr. steam-ships Achilles, from Philadelphia, and Glaucus, from New-York; steam-tug C. H. Winch, from Philadelphia, and brig Citizen, from Black River, Jamaica.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Duxbury, from New-York; schr. Marion, from the West Indies; passed out, steamer Maryland for Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 18.—Arr. steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York, and San Salvador, from New-York; schrs. Howard Macomber, from New-York, and Donna Anna, from Providence.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 18.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willergerod, from New-York Sept. 7, for Bremen, arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—The Allan line steam-ship St. David, from Montreal and Quebec, arrived here to-day.

NEW-YORK
LOAN AND INDEMNITY
COMPANY,
NO. 229 BROADWAY,
CORNER BARCLAY-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.
One-half the authorized capital of this Company having been subscribed, the remaining $500,000 IS OFFERED to capitalists and the business public.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPT. 9,
AT THE
BANKING-HOUSE OF THE COMPANY,
AS ABOVE, AND AT THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK.
The charter of this Corporation is unusually liberal, authorizing the transaction of a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
As well as that usually carried on by TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT and WAREHOUSE COMPANIES.
Permanent organization of the Board will be effected when the full capital shall have been subscribed.
E. H. VAN DYCK,
GEO. H. BISSELL, } Committee.
A. McKINNEY,

F. P. FREEMAN,
NO. 82 BROADWAY,
IS OPENING A FULL LINE OF
PEARL AND DRESS FANS,
MARBLE AND ORMOLU
CLOCKS,
REAL AND IMITATION
BRONZES,
MUSICAL-BOXES AND TABLES,
ELEGANT DRESSING-CASES,
RUSSIA BAGS AND BELTS,
OPERA-GLASSES AND WEDDING PRESENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
TIFFANY & CO.'S FORMER STORE.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female to wait upon ladies.

STRICTURES, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER NOW A LARGE LINE OF FINE WATCHES OF THE BEST MAKERS, CASED BY OURSELVES FOR OUR OWN TRADE, WITH CHAINS AND LOCKETS TO MATCH.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR
"Tiffany & Co. Watch."
SOLE AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FRODSHAM WATCH.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED VARIETY OF
ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE,
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
ICE PITCHERS AND ICE URNS,
PORCELAIN-LINED, ALSO,
SPOONS, FORKS
AND
TABLE CUTLERY,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Sunday Literature.
The Churchman
Most largely circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. $3 a year. All a Church Paper ought to be. Try it. 3 mos. 50c.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 74 EAST 9TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.
Have on hand a large assortment of new and elegant designs of BRONZE, GILT and GLASS CHANDELIERS, which they offer to the public at reduced prices.
CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
FALL STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
For Gents and Boys,
NOW COMPLETE. STYLES ALL NEW, AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF FINE GOODS IN THE MARKET.

LAST CALL OF FORTUNE.
Biggest and Best Thing of the Times.
$5000,00 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
Square Chance of $100,000 for Only $10.
1,000 CASH GIFTS, $500,000.
The Hour to Get Rich by Luck at Hand.
SEPT. 28. THE DAY OF FORTUNES.
No Time to Spare in Securing Tickets.
OFFICE, NO. 609 BROADWAY, N. Y.
To establish a public library in Louisville, heretofore to all chances, the Legislature of Kentucky, by special act passed March 16, 1871, authorized the trustees to give the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now positively announced to come off without postponement on Saturday, 28th inst. One hundred thousand tickets and no more can be sold at $10 each; but if all are not sold a pro rata drawing can be had; and after paying $500,000 in gifts and the expenses of the enterprise, the balance of the money goes to the Public Library of Kentucky, which already owns the largest and finest building in the West, purchased at a cost of $210,000, a library of 25,000 volumes, and a museum of 250,000 specimens. The entire management of the enterprise has been placed in the hands of Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of the State, who, with his associates, the Judges of the highest Courts, the wealthiest bankers, the Mayor and corporation officers of Louisville, and a number of Kentucky's most eminent citizens, will see that the offered gifts are fairly awarded and promptly paid. The money to pay the $500,000 in gifts is a special deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, which is treasurer, and cannot be drawn out except to pay these gifts.
LIST OF GIFTS.
One Grand Gift, Cash ... $100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash ... 50,000
[illegible]
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash ... $500,000
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 25 for $225; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.
After the numbers of all the tickets sold are put into one glass wheel and the One Thousand Gifts in another, from which they will be alternately drawn by blind children in the presence of the audience, the drawing will begin at 9 o'clock A. M., in the great hall of the Public Library Building, and continue until the one thousand gifts, amounting to the enormous sum of $500,000, are all drawn.
The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and New-York Herald, and official copies mailed to those to whom tickets have been sent by letter.
Tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Louisville, in person or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of New-York, at option of the holder. They must first be presented to the management, at Room No. 4 Public Library Building, before payment. Payments will begin the third day after the drawing, and continue for [illegible].
Main Office in charge of Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Branch Office in charge of Major THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.
Tickets can also be found with [illegible]; P. C. Devlin, No. 31 Nassau-st.; Goodrich & Anderson, No. 1,213½ Broadway; [illegible], No. 500 Broadway; Geo. F. Kinney, [illegible] Spring-st.; Jos. Bates, No. 18 Bowery.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
AUTUMN MEETING, 1872.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.
Purse No. 5, $800—For horses that have never beaten 2:34. Twelve entries.
Purse No. 6, $2,000—For horses that have never beaten 2:23. Six entries.
FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.
Purse No. 7, $1,250—For horses that have never beaten 2:28. Eight entries.
Purse No. 8, $2,000—Free for all. Three entries.
FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.
Purse No. 9, $1,000—Free for all, to saddle. Four entries.
Purse No. 10, $1,500—Best of three miles. Six entries.
Races commence each day at 2 o'clock. Admission to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $1; ladies $1; badges for meeting (five days) $5. Music by Bernstein's band.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

FOUND—A RUNAWAY HORSE, WITH PART of harness on him. Apply to FRANK OTT, No. 1,370 2d-av.

FRANCE.

The Finances of the Republic—A Heavy Deficit—Results of High Postal Rates—Injudicious Taxation—Press Views of the Question—The Executive and Baron Stoffel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

It cannot have escaped your notice that the English journals have recently given some very strong articles to the present financial policy of France, denouncing M. Thiers in unmeasured language, and treating him as a wrong-headed old man who is doing his country incalculable harm by his persistence in palpable errors. Whenever the *Times* speaks so positively and forcibly we may be very sure that it has some special information to justify its words. I felt satisfied, therefore, that we should soon have some indications to show upon what the *Times'* articles were based, and they are now coming out day by day. If I remember rightly I have already informed you that the *Patrie* openly declares that there is a deficit of ninety millions in the last indirect taxes. This large figure being challenged by the semi-official organs, and the *Patrie's* information, discussed with considerable warmth and little amenity, that journal adopted your tactics with the Ring, (to which mention is made by the bye,) staked its reputation upon the figures, repeated them emphatically, and challenged the Government to exhibit its balance-sheet just completed and carefully concealed. The inference is that the *Patrie* has found some means of getting a transcript of this balance-sheet, or at least that it has been informed "by one who knows" that the deficit is ninety millions. The day after, two or three facts came out tending to show that the balance-sheet would not be produced to refute the assertion thus boldly advanced, and since we have had a curious succession of details, establishing various deficits, which already foot up amazingly strong. It looks now as if the *Patrie's* figure would be surpassed by five or ten millions, and I fancy one would not be far out of the way in putting the deficit at one hundred millions. We can now understand why the *Times* spoke so boldly and so confidently upon the subject.

RESULTS OF HIGH POSTAL RATES.

In order to comprehend this matter fully, one must take a glance at a few of the details before regarding it as a whole from a Government point of view. The English have demonstrated by that best of all modes, practical experience, that a high rate of postage produces a smaller income to the Postal Department than a moderate postal tariff. The whole matter was made so clear by Sir Rowland Hill, and has been so eloquently demonstrated since, that there was no room for error, unless it were willful error, or what is worse, an error through self-conceit. There is no ignorance so dangerous to the world as that which comes from the happy belief that one knows a great deal more than all of his neighbors, and hence has no need of their advice or experience. M. Thiers wanted to raise about ten millions of his new *impôts* from the postal service. In order to accomplish this end he raised the tariff on letters from three to five sous. The first quarter after the war, when there was an enormous correspondence everywhere, the results seemed encouraging. The second quarter showed a considerable falling off. Then there was a deficit of three millions, and now we are informed that the last quarter's deficit in the Postal Department was *five millions* of francs. In order to follow his policy logically, M. Thiers must now raise his postage from five to seven sous, or else he must change his policy for a better. He is now, in front of this dilemma, and it will be not a little curious to see which road he will take.

INJUDICIOUS TAXATION.

Here is one item, therefore, showing a deficit of, say twelve or fifteen millions a year, and we can go still lower for other examples. The tax upon lucifer matches has produced a ridiculously small sum, and one which may be counted as nothing in comparison with the four millions expected. During the four or five months between the presentation of this law and its passage the manufacturers employed ten men night and day to one of ordinary times, and succeeded in supplying the market for two, and, it is said even four years to come. Besides, the consumption has greatly decreased. None of the Parisian cafés now place boxes of matches upon their tables, and when a customer wants a light the waiter hands him a lighted bit of paper. Another item is not less curious. Formerly a license to shoot game cost twenty-five francs a year, and the number of licenses taken out increased annually. M. Thiers wished to profit by this also, and so raised the price to forty francs a year. The result was an immediate decline of one sixth, and a rapid decline in the future is as certain as the rise under the former rule. In 1869 the receipts, at twenty-five francs the license or permit, amounted to 9,850 francs for the City of Paris alone. During 1871 they fell to 5,900, or a diminution of 4,000 francs. This year only 1,150 permits have been taken out, which gives us a clear loss to the State of seven thousand francs. It must be remembered that this sum represents but one-half of the real loss, for the tax upon powder, shot, guns, dogs, and other things necessary to the sportsman is very high. But the greatest loss has been sustained in tobacco, the Government being utterly unable to prevent smuggling on a large scale when the premium offered to the smuggler is between six and seven hundred per cent. The only way the Government can hold its own is by making very poor tobacco, adulterated with leaves or kelp, and this process is—or seems to me to be—decidedly immoral. Not less so is the premium put upon the adulteration of wines by the high *octroi* duties. A fifty per cent. revenue tax upon wines grown but a few miles from Paris seems something outrageous, and is very much like paying fifty per cent. of its value on Westchester County milk and butter allowed to enter New-York.

PRESS VIEWS.

Several French writers are becoming outspoken upon this topic, and none more so than M. Michel Chevalier, whose competence in such matters is beyond dispute. In the *Presse*, he examines the question: "Is the law on raw materials likely to live?" and comes to the conclusion that it must inevitably be abandoned at no distant period. The commercial treaties now existing raise insuperable barriers to the success of this mode of taxation, for while M. Thiers can denounce the treaty with England, he does not find it so easy to deal with other nations. Switzerland and Austria have both declared that they will not consent to any modification of their treaties, and since Germany has to be treated on the footing of the most favored nation, the whole Eastern frontier is open to trade on terms which kill completely the tax in question. M. Thiers has simply shut off trade with England to give it to Germany, and instead of entering by the port of Havre, English products have to go by the way of Germany, the French consumer paying the extra charge. This he can do and yet save a good sum on the cost when bought on the terms made by his own Government. It will be seen from this that it is imperatively binding upon M. Thiers to get rid of the treaties with Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, before he can gain a cent by his tax. M. Chevalier says that he "threatened Switzerland with an armed intervention if she would not accept his interpretation of the commercial treaties between the two countries," but, he adds, the plan of making war upon Switzerland had to be abandoned when it was found that she was backed by Germany, who could not see Switzerland whipped out of her present treaty without great injury to German trade and industry. There seems to be no possible way of getting out of the dilemma except by a speedy return to the commercial policy of Napoleon III., and the matter has become urgent. As this tax was made by the votes of the *soi-disant* Republicans, you can judge what kind of patriots and Republicans they are.

THE EXECUTIVE AND BARON STOFFEL.

A new quarrel has arisen which gives occupation for the moment and promises entertainment for the future. A short time ago Col. Baron Stoffel, who wrote the remarkable reports on the German Army before the war, received a note from the Secretary of War, asking him to present his papers in order to show his right to being retired. As Baron Stoffel did not wish to be retired he refused to do anything of the kind, and was then informed that it was by order of M. Thiers personally. The journals got hold of the matter, and some rich developments have been made. It will be remembered that Baron Stoffel published his reports in a book form, adding a preface written in very forcible French, telling some uncommonly disagreeable truths about the men of September, and even contradicted M. Thiers. This was an audacity which could not be pardoned. M. Thiers had boasted in his proclamations that his artillery had breached the walls of Paris, making a way for the troops to enter. Not one word was said of the brave Ducatel. Baron Stoffel asserted with proof in hand that no breach was made in the walls, and that the troops entered by one of the gates opened for them by one courageous, devoted and patriotic man, who did not have the satisfaction of receiving a "thank you." On the contrary, he was treated as an impertinent who had dared to interfere in the work of Gen. Thiers, and no mention was made of him until the *Figaro* started a public subscription for him. From that time to this Baron Stoffel has been "waiting orders," and he was still waiting when asked (or ordered, one may say, since such requests mean commands,) to retire. The best military critic of Paris, M. Wachter, of the *Soir*, formerly an able officer of the army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, says that the order is due solely to "petty vengeance" on the part of M. Thiers, who would have ordered Baron Stoffel to resign immediately after the publication of his book but for fear of making himself ridiculous, and hence had to wait for some excuse. It was supposed that one was found when the second edition appeared, under the law making it an offense in an officer to publish a book without the consent of the Secretary for War. Baron Stoffel was called to account, and presented a regular authorization signed by Gen. Le Flo. Nothing could be said in the face of that, but Baron Stoffel soon committed another offense, and M. Wachter asserts that this is the excuse seized upon for getting rid of him: The Baron had the audacity to attend the funeral of his late friend the Duc de Persigney. The clamors of the Press seem to have stopped further proceedings for the moment, but there is no doubt of his fall. He is too able a man to be tolerated, and besides he has an unfortunate habit of telling disagreeable truths. But, military men will ask, how does M. Thiers get over the law which only retires an officer at sixty, when Baron Stoffel is in the prime of life and perfectly robust, capable and hearty? Indeed, he has barely reached his fifty-first year. Nothing more simple. A clause in the law allows officers ordered to military schools to count one year as two, *if they desire*, in order to show their rights to retirement. Baron Stoffel was once four years an officer of the Government Military School, and hence *he is ordered* to count that in, as eight years of active service, which just completed his term two weeks ago. I need not say that army men are greatly disturbed to find that their positions depend upon the caprice of the President of the Republic.

ASHBY.

GEN. SIGEL.

His Views on National Politics—Grant and Wilson Indorsed.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1872.

Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter inviting me to be present at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, on the 17th inst., is received. I remember with pride and pleasure the first great Convention held in that same city in September, 1866, whose resolutions were passed indorsing the policy of Congress, and especially the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment by that body. At that time there was no doubt in our mind that certain constitutional guarantees were necessary to prevent reaction, define American citizenship and create a uniform system of national representation throughout the Republic.

The work of the Convention was good and noble, but it is a remarkable fact that only in 1868, two years afterward, the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified, while it took two years more, (March 30, 1870,) before the Fifteenth Amendment, in regard to universal suffrage, was finally adopted.

There was one fierce and continuous political struggle for more than five years after the war was closed—in Congress, in the Press, on the stump, and in every nook and corner of the land, surpassing in its earnestness and grandeur even the great debates of the French Revolution, when the "rights of man" were discussed and declared. Of course, before the new basis of the future life of the Union was established, there was not and could not be peace and harmony between the North and South. This at least was the opinion of those very men who now go back on their own acts by disavowing as tyrannical and unnecessary the very means, without which no such basis would exist at the present time. If anything is absurd it is this absurdity of accusing and defaming the executive instruments of their own self-devised plans and purposes, and to curse the children of their own love. If anything is unjust it is the endeavor of taking a man to account for official acts which were forced upon him by Congressional legislation, inasmuch as political ostracism and military rule in the South after the war were neither proposed nor inaugurated by Gen. Grant. If there is treachery it is this indirect appeal to the South to revolt against the passed policy of the Government, on which today rest the unity, the security and liberty of the Republic!

As in 1861, so we are now again on the defensive—not against a formidable enemy in the field—but, against a coalition which we distrust, as it is influenced by ambition, and disappointment, and tends to the revival of questions which we regarded as settled. Under the profession of reconciliation, amnesty and reform, with nothing to stand upon except nicely-framed platforms and *pronunciamentos*, this strange alliance of Guelphs and Ghibelines tries to put its double-faced policy into practice. We cannot trust mere professions. We cannot intrust ourselves to a house divided in itself and built on sand. We cannot intrust the most sacred rights, interests and liberties of the American people to a coalition which is not based on real facts and deeds, and above all suspicion and apprehension to undo, or change, or cripple what was attained by a terrible struggle, and paid for by the best blood of our people and milliards of dollars.

For these reasons, and others of secondary consideration, I cannot be in favor of the Cincinnati nominees, but shall stand with you on the side of Grant and Wilson.

But while I am in their favor, I hope to see in their election not a mere personal and temporary triumph. I hope that abuses, where they exist, will be abolished; perfect harmony between the North and South restored by wise measures of conciliation and material support; that civil service reform will be extended and perfected by recognizing the right of the whole people, without difference of party, to be represented in the administration of offices, and that the soldiers and sailors of the Union will be, as they have always been, the most zealous and faithful supporters of our civil Government, the Constitution and laws of the American Republic.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

F. SIGEL.

Verdict of $100 in a Breach of Promise Suit.

From the Lockport Journal, Sept. 12.

The Supreme Court now in session here has been occupied for two days past in the trial of an interesting breach of promise suit. It was that of Ellen Furnell against Timothy Bray. Both parties reside at Middleport. The plaintiff alleges that an engagement of marriage existed between her and Timothy Bray; that he had been paying his addresses to her some eighteen months; that they had frequently taken evening walks together; that he had made her presents at sundry times during the period of their intimacy, such as a gold ring, exchanging pictures, &c., and that he told her frequently that if he ever married any one he would marry her. The defendant claimed that he told the plaintiff at a certain time during the alleged intimacy that while he held her in high esteem, his circumstances were such that he did not desire to get married, and that he wished she would consider any attention he had shown her as that of friendship, and not with a view to marriage. This, Timothy Bray claims, was the understanding between them. And further, the promise made that if the defendant ever married any one he would marry Ellen Furnell, of itself was not a valid contract. The testimony on both sides was contradictory. The jury remained out all night, and until 11 o'clock today, when they came into court, finding for the plaintiff a verdict of one hundred dollars.

Death of Hon. John Kent, of Newfoundland.

Hon. John Kent was found dead in his bed in St. Johns, N. F., on the morning of the 3d inst. A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* writes: "The cause of death is believed to have been either apoplexy or disease of the heart. He had just returned the evening before from St. Peter's, and appeared to be in his usual health. Mr. Kent is one of our veteran politicians, having for the last quarter of a century taken an active share in public affairs. He was an eloquent public speaker, and possessed of superior abilities as a statesman. He took the popular or liberal side in politics, and aided in securing 'responsible government' for the colony. For several years previous to 1860 he held the position of Premier. In that year, owing partly to a misunderstanding with Gov. Bannerman, his Government was overthrown, and Mr. Hoyles (now Chief-Justice) succeeded him. When Mr. Hoyles took his seat on the Bench, Mr. Kent joined Mr. Carter's Government, and was one of the advocates for Confederation. In 1869 he did not take the field as a candidate, and consequently had no seat in the present House of Assembly. Mr. Kent's death is deeply regretted. He was universally respected for his integrity, while the kindness of his disposition and his genial humor won him a wide circle of friends."

ENGLAND'S ARMY.

The Autumn Manoeuvres—A Night March—The People and the Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1872.

The Autumn manoeuvres are still going on, and attract a good deal of attention. The invader is supposed to have effected a landing at Weymouth, and to be marching upon London; but the forces actually engaged represent only the advanced portions of the opposing armies. In the "general idea" of the operations which is given out by the War Office, the invader is assumed to be established in force at Dorchester and Blandford, and his movements on this side of England (where he has nominally some fifty thousand men at his disposal) are subsidiary to a main invasion on the eastern or south-eastern coast. While one English army is resisting the latter, another and smaller army has been dispatched to meet the advance of the enemy from the south-west. The conflict rages round the old cathedral town of Salisbury, which is the centre of a strong position held by the advanced portion of the defending force. Salisbury Plain, a few miles from the town, is a vast level prairie, given up to the pasturage of sheep, and this will be the scene of one or more great pitched battles which will decide the struggle. For the present the action of the troops has been mainly confined to the country on each side of the river Wiley—rather a wild, rolling country with abrupt valleys, defiles and grassy dells. On Tuesday the two armies were each drawn out in front of their respective bases of operations, one on one side of the Wiley, one on the other. The "general idea" informed the commanders that, subject to the suppositions I have already mentioned, they had full liberty of action, with one restriction, namely, that neither force must cross the Wiley before 4 A. M. on the morning of the 5th of September. It was added that "in naming this date no reference is made to the movements of the cavalry and horse artillery."

A NIGHT MARCH.

Sir Robert Walpole, the chief of the Northern, or defending, army, construed this to mean that he must not move his infantry before 4 A. M., but that he could push on with his cavalry at an earlier hour if he chose. He, therefore, resolved upon a forced night march with his horse and guns to seize the fords of the Wiley. It will be remembered how puzzled the French were, in the late war, at the miraculous knowledge the Germans seemed to have of all the roads in France. In the present case the English Army was utterly ignorant of the ground over which it had to go to reach the river, had to trust blindly to one of the farmers to guide it, and even with this help repeatedly went wrong. To be sure it was pitch dark, one of the darkest of nights, with not even a star visible. But still armies have occasionally to march in the dark, and it is not very encouraging to think of one's gallant defenders not knowing their way through their own country. There are excellent maps of the country on a very large scale, with highways and byways carefully marked, but it would appear that they are not studied by the English officers. The column of cavalry and artillery started soon after midnight. For several miles the road was straight and all went well; but afterward it was found that a cross-road had been missed, and the troops had to be countermarched—a troublesome and dangerous operation, in a narrow road, full of horses, on a dark night. The troopers could hardly see the heads of their own horses, far less the horse in front. A storm of rain and lightning broke in the middle of the night. This fidgetted the horses, but then it helped to show the way. Now at a trot, now at a fast walk, the plunging column winds its way, rousing the sleeping villages as it passed. After a time it was discovered that the column had parted in two. Where the head of it had gone nobody knew, and the hinder part of it was left standing disconsolate and bewildered, doubting which way to take. It had wandered into the great plain of Salisbury, and there seemed no reason why it should move in one direction more than another. Again there was a weary and tedious countermarching. The General and his staff rode off into the dense night to seek for traces of the head of the dislocated, or rather decapitated, column. Flashes of lightning lit up the scene, and only made the darkness visible. The buglers sounded the call for the missing men, and every ear was strained for the answer—vainly for a time. But the call was kept up, and presently a faint, bleating response to it was heard from afar. The staff rode upon the sound, which grew nearer and nearer, and ultimately the lost regiment was found. In the early morning the river was reached, and the fords taken possession of. It was a complete surprise for the Southern Army, who pleaded that they did but understand that they were liable to an attack at that hour. The authorities supported this view, and the Northerners, much to their chagrin and disappointment, had to retire for some miles. Next day the struggle for the river was resumed, the chief incidents being keen cavalry charges, some of them in the face of grape-shot, and rifle-musketry, highly absurd, or if it had been real warfare, suicidal; and yesterday there was more fighting. The invaders made their way across the river, but did not establish themselves on the opposite heights to the satisfaction of the umpires—so they had again to retire. It is wonderful how keen the feelings of the troops are on these points, and there is a good deal of resentment and ill feeling on both sides at some of the decisions which have been given. Indeed, in one of the armies the practice of setting divisions against each other had to be given up on this account. The Generals are also very bitter against the newspaper correspondents, whom they accuse of ignorance and favoritism. All this may be good practice for the army, but it is evidently rather trying to its temper. Although there is a pretense of leaving a good deal to the discretion of the rival commanders, there is a kind of private arrangement as to where striking incidents are to occur, and the invaders know that it is their preordained doom to be rolled back to the ocean.

THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY.

Two discoveries have been made in the course of the manoeuvres. The troops have been astonished at the extent of wild, open country still left in England. The same observations were made last year near London, where there are still vast heaths almost as bare and desolate as any in the Highlands. The cry that is sometimes raised by radical agitators for the reclamation of waste lands is not altogether without grounds, though it is a question whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the nation, leaving the lands waste and open is not, perhaps, the best thing for everybody. On the other hand, the population of the districts under military occupation are surprised to find that the soldiers are such a quiet, steady, respectable set of men, who speak civilly, pay for what they want, and do not rob the hen-roosts, or meddle with the girls. Hitherto, though Englishmen have been proud of their army from a military point of view, they have not had a high opinion of it in its personal aspects. The "drunken grenadier" has passed into a popular proverb, and among the working classes, especially the agricultural class, it is thought to be ruin for a young fellow to enlist as a soldier. Except in certain garrison towns, troops are never seen, and the consequence has been a reversal of the saying about things unknown being taken for magnificent. I suppose the ideas on the subject are traditions of an earlier period, when the soldier verified the bad reputation attributed to him. These manoeuvres, and the new plan of identifying the different regiments with particular neighborhoods, can hardly fail to establish more cordial relations between the army and the people, and to help recruiting.

F. H. J.

Romantic Marriage of an Indiana Young Lady.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

An Indianapolis lady, Miss Christie Muirson, daughter of Alexander Muirson, Esq., was recently married at Sacramento, Cal., under rather romantic circumstances. The gentleman to whom she was engaged, Mr. Horace B. Wright, formerly of Rock Island, went to San Jose, Cal., something over a year ago, intending to return and claim his bride within a year, but a pressure of business prevented his coming at the appointed time, and Miss Muirson consented to make the trip alone. She left here some weeks ago, and, after a short stay with a married sister in Denver, resumed her journey across the continent, meeting her lover in Sacramento, where they were at once married and from whence they at once proceeded to Mr. Wright's ranche, near San José. It is a singular coincidence that Miss Muirson's mother, when about the present age of her daughter, crossed the Atlantic Ocean alone from Scotland, and was married to Mr. Muirson in New-York City immediately on her arrival.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

The Three Emperors in Berlin—Sights and Incidents of the First Interview.

Telegraphing from Berlin on Sept. 5, the London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent says: "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia arrived here this afternoon, and was received with the highest marks of official respect and popular applause. Berlin was not decorated as Paris or London would have been on a similar occasion. Indeed, throughout the whole distance between the King's Palace and the Ostbahnhof, some two miles, there were few flags to be seen, and business was not in the least degree suspended. Still there was sufficient demonstration that the people in the Prussian capital regarded the event as one of great political importance, as one could gather from the remark I heard often repeated: 'If Russia and Germany were allied nothing more would be heard of French vengeance.' All through the morning sight-seers, of whom Berlin is full, had to content themselves with watching the trooping of the colors at the King's Palace. This takes place at 11 o'clock, when there is a full company of infantry on a peace footing, numbering 156 rank and file, exclusive of officers and drum and fife bands. The regimental band goes on to the King's Palace, into which the colors are carried with every military honor. After the infantry ceremony the cavalry bring their colors, with like observances. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the Emperor of Germany and the Crown Prince, both looking exceedingly well, drove from the King's Palace in a small open carriage and pair up Unter den Linden. They were everywhere greeted with the utmost respect, but there was no cheering. Almost immediately after they had returned to the Palace, the Emperor was visited by Prince Bismarck, who is evidently a great favorite with the Berlin people. Toward 1 o'clock crowds of sight-seers began to gather in the streets leading to the Ostbahnhof, where the Emperor of Russia was to arrive. By half-past 1 every available spot in the Kuestriner Platz, which is a large open space in front of the station, was densely crowded, and every window commanding a view was occupied. The sun was burning fiercely, and the dense mass of people must have suffered from the almost tropical heat. Order was kept without the slightest difficulty by a strong body of mounted and foot police, who, in appearance, were fully equal to the A Reserve. Great military and Court dignitaries began to arrive at half-past 1, and from that time they were driving up in rapid succession. All were in full uniform, and were almost, without exception, covered with decorations. The spectators were not slow to recognize the participators in the recent campaigns. The Emperor and the Crown Prince were now greeted with enthusiastic cheering. At 1½ o'clock the Fourth Guards, with colors flying and bands playing, marched up and entered the station to act as a guard of honor. The royal carriage, with four horses and outriders, drew up at the entrance of the station, and everybody waited with the greatest interest the moment when the two Emperors should appear. Within the station the gathering presented an unusually brilliant aspect, even for Berlin, where courtly and military spectacles are of frequent occurrence. The whole Court was present, but, of course, no diplomatic personages save those of Russia. All the familiar faces of the Grand General Staff at the Versailles Prefecture were to be seen here. The stalwart forms seemed less familiar to the eye, because so many of the royal and princely warriors were attired in uniforms foreign to the Fatherland—the Emperor in scarlet trousers, and wearing a blue riband, the Crown Prince in dark green and silver; Prince Frederick Charles, the red Hussar, in a Cossack Lancer uniform of strange cut and florid ornamentation. The Grand Duke of Baden was in the guise of a red-breasted Uhlan. Prince Carl travestied as a Russian General, and a host of other august personages *en mascarade militaire*, made a spectacle curious and puzzling in the extreme. The venerable Wrangel and the Duke Ernest Saxe-Coburg, who has got very stout, stuck to the white and gold and heavy steel helmets. In all about seventy officers of high rank, besides the great State dignitaries and the members of the Russian Embassy—except the Russian Ambassador—who left Berlin last night to meet the Czar at the frontier, were in attendance, all in grand gala, and wearing German and Russian decorations. The hall and Imperial waiting-room of the station were profusely decorated with exotics and Russian colors. The great Imperial Russian escutcheon was displayed on either side of the portal leading from the platform to the grand saloon, and was guarded by two gigantic grenadiers of the Fourth Guards—the regiment honored with the custody of the station, and supplying the guard of honor. A whole company, with its drums and fifes, and the full regimental band were drawn up on the platform, and were inspected by his Majesty before the arrival of the train. At 2 o'clock precisely the Emperor of Russia, attended by the Grand Officers of his Household, the Court Marshals in scarlet and gold, arrived at the station. Shortly afterward the Czar caught the Emperor's hand and made an effort as if to bend over it, but the Emperor caught him in his embrace and kissed him heartily three or four times, after which they both stood for a moment holding each other's hands. Then the Princes were embraced by the Grand Duke, and the greetings between the Czarewich and the royal family were of the warmest character. The Emperor led the Czar from the right to the left of the guard of honor, and his Russian Majesty expressed his high admiration of the splendid physique and drill of the men. Next the Emperor presented to the Czar the General and staff officers, with whom the Czar shook hands and, smiling, said a few friendly words to each. His Majesty looks well and strong, and much tanned by exposure to the sun, and it seemed as if the Emperor could scarcely restrain his gladness and exultation. I never saw the Emperor William look so happy. After the presentation the two Emperors, followed by their staffs, walked quickly from the platform; a carriage and four awaiting them. The Czar got in first and took the place of honor. Then came the Crown Prince. The same order was observed with the Czarewich, Prince Carl sat with the Grand Duke Vladimir, Prince Frederick Charles with the Grand Duke of Baden. As the Emperor drove off amid great cheering, raised by crowds outside the station, the party arrived at the Royal Palace, Unter den Linden, when the whole Imperial party alighted to pay respects to the Empress and Princesses. Their visit only lasted ten minutes. The Palace was guarded by Uhlans of the Czar's Regiment. Thorough and hearty cheering greeted the visitors. Their Majesties again got into their carriage, and drove up the Linden to the Russian Palace, where a guard of honor was stationed with full band. There was an enthusiastic reception by the populace. The dinner at Babelsberg on Sunday will be strictly *en famille*, but is ordered for eighty covers. The Royal *chefs* have swept the markets of all the good things to be found, and private dinner parties are physically impossible."

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Fresh Facts and Figures from German Sources.

A new *History of the International*, in German, has appeared at Leipsig. The anonymous author professes to furnish from authentic sources accurate details as to the work of the association in the various countries of Europe and elsewhere. Before the events of 1870 he estimates the number of members of the International in France at from 40,000 to 50,000. Now that it is subjected to exceptional penalties, and all connection with it has been declared illegal by the National Assembly, it is impossible to estimate the number. In England, though London is the head-quarters of Karl Marx, the working classes are not enthusiastic about the association, and there are not perhaps above 8,000 members paying their subscriptions, though a number of the English trade societies are in friendly relations with it for purely trade purposes. The managing leaders of the general council are mostly French and German, and are the authors of the subversive programmes which declare war upon society and property. The number of Internationalists in Belgium has been much exaggerated—placed variously at 200,000, 180,000 and 60,000. In reality, toward the middle of 1870 the subscribing members were only about 12,000, and there may be as many more non-subscribers, making the total from 20,000 to 25,000. Very many of these only look on the International as a trade organization, and have no sympathy with the extreme theories of Karl Marx. There are ten groups or federations in Belgium in the different large towns, and in 1870 there existed at Montigny-sur-Sambre a female section, presided over by Léonie Sevarre, or Andrea. However, the working population of the large towns have not hitherto shown any great enthusiasm for the International. Out of 80,000 workmen at Gand, only 1,800 were members in September, 1871.

Remarkable Longevity.

A West Virginia correspondent says: "Lincoln County claims the honor of having the most remarkable case of longevity in the State of West Virginia. The individual alluded to is Mr. Sibas Cooper, who was born in what is now Greenbrier County, on the 9th day of March, 1766; making him one hundred and six years old last March. This old gentleman lives five miles from Lincoln Court-house. He makes a trip to the Court-house about once a week; comes and goes alone; mounts and dismounts, from his horse without assistance. He is quicker on foot than many men who are only fifty years old. This old gentleman in his youthful days married a Miss Lucy Martin, who died on the 8th of March last, at the ripe old age of one hundred and ten years."

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

Probable Result of the Election in the Various Congressional Districts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Sept. 16, 1872.

As the State offices to be filled at the October election, in Ohio, are unimportant, but little interest is excited by the State ticket, and the attention is generally centered upon the contest for members of Congress. The State was redistricted by the last Legislature under the the apportionment of 1872, the new arrangement giving twenty districts, of which fifteen gave Republican and five Democratic majorities at the election of last year, but of the former five gave majorities under 1,000. The First District embraces the eastern portion of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, and the territory gave a small Republican majority last year. As the district now includes a ward of the city which is good for 200 Republican majority, Hon. Bm. Eggleston, who is an indefatigable politician, is reasonably sure of his election. His Democratic competitor is Mr. Saylor.

The Second District includes the western portion of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, and gave about 800 Republican majority last year. It has in it the bulk of the Republican disaffection in the county, but Ex-Gov. Hayes, the Republican nominee, is one of the strongest men in the State, and his election is considered certain. There is also a member to be chosen here for the unexpired portion of the present Congress, and the election of Charles P. Taft, the Republican candidate, is conceded.

The Third District comprises the counties of Butler, Clinton, Fayette and Warren, which gave last year a Republican majority of 1,460. The Republican candidate is Hon. John Quincy Smith, his competitor being John H. Sohn, a Greeley Republican. The coalition are counting largely on Sohn's election, but he has not the slightest chance, notwithstanding he is rich and personally popular. There is more Democratic repugnance to "crow" in Butler County than anywhere else in the State, and Smith will be returned by 1,500 majority.

The Fourth District embraces the counties of Darke, Preble, Montgomery and Greene, which gave 786 majority for Noyes last Fall. The Republican candidate is Hon. L. D. Gunkle, and his election is claimed by 1,000 majority, notwithstanding his competitor is J. J. Winans, a Liberal Republican.

The Fifth District includes the counties of Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Mercer and Shelby, which gave 4,128 Democratic majority last year, so that the district is certain to elect some Democrat who has not yet been nominated.

The Sixth District is made up of the counties of Williams, Fulton, Henry, Wood, Lucas and Ottawa, giving 1,604 majority for Noyes. The election of Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, the Republican candidate, over Hon. Frank Hurd, Democrat, is not disputed, except by some idiotic "per cent." calculators.

The Seventh District is constituted by the counties of Brown, Highland, Adams, Pike and Ross, giving a Democratic majority of 1,838 in 1871. The Republican candidate is Hon. John T. Wilson, the efficient member for the old Eleventh District, who is a very popular man, and his election is claimed by some of his friends. The chances, however, are decidedly with Hon. L. T. Neal, the Democratic nominee.

The Eighth District has the counties of Madison, Clarke, Miami, Logan and Champaign, in which Noyes had 3,439 majority. That staunch and able Republican, Hon. William Lawrence, is the candidate of his party, and sure of the seat.

The Ninth District includes the counties of Hardin, Marion, Delaware, Union, Morrow and Knox, wherein Noyes had 1,092 majority. The Republican candidate is Hon. J. W. Robinson, and he will be elected over Hon. Geo. W. Morgan, a present member, who has been put into this Republican District by the new apportionment.

The Tenth District has the counties of Hancock, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie and Huron, in which Noyes had 823 majority. The district is now admitted to be doubtful, but the Republican candidate is Hon. Charles Foster, who carried the old Ninth when there was a Democratic majority of 1,700 to overcome, and he certainly has an equal chance with his competitor, Hon. Rush R. Sloane. There is, however, some Republican disaffection, and if any Republican district is lost it will be this.

The Eleventh District has the counties of Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Lawrence and Gallia, giving Noyes 1,421 majority last year. The election of Hon. H. S. Bundy, the Republican nominee, is not denied by any one not demented by a protracted contemplation of per cents.

The Twelfth District includes the counties of Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield and Perry, giving a Democratic majority of 4,344 last year. Hon. H. J. Jewett, the Democratic candidate, and now a member, cannot be beaten by Col. James Taylor, Republican nominee.

The Thirteenth District is made up of the Counties of Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton and Tuscarawas, where the Democrats had 3,464 majority at the last election. Mr. Southard will be elected over Hon. L. P. Marsh, his Republican competitor.

The Fourteenth District is also Democratic, comprising the counties of Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Ashland and Holmes, giving a Democratic majority of 3,740 last year. The chances are decidedly with Mr. Perry, and against Col. Thomas E. Douglass, the Republican candidate.

The Fifteenth District is admitted to be close, as the counties of Meigs, Athens, Morgan, Monroe and Washington of which it is composed, gave only 843 Republican majority last year. The election of Hon. W. P. Sprague as the Republican candidate is, however, confidently claimed over Hon. E. R. Hudson, a Greeley Republican.

The Sixteenth District is made up of the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey and Noble, giving 1,831 majority for Noyes. Hon. L. Danford is the Republican nominee, and will be chosen over Col. C. C. Poorman, a Greeleyized Republican.

The Seventeenth District embraces the counties of Carroll, Stark, Columbiana and Mahoning, giving Noyes 2,293 majority, and Hon. L. D. Woodworth, Republican, will be chosen over Richard Brown.

The Eighteenth District has in it the counties of Lorain, Medina, Wayne and Summit, wherein Noyes had 3,008 majority; Hon. James Monroe, Republican, is certain of election.

The Nineteenth District is composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Portage and Lake, in which Noyes had 9,840. The Greeleyites have not thought it worth while to run any one against Hon. James A. Garfield.

The Twentieth District has only the county of Cuyahoga, in which is the City of Cleveland. It gave Noyes 5,987 majority, and Hon. R. C. Parsons, the Republican candidate, is certain to be returned.

A GENERAL VIEW.

It will be seen that while the Republicans claim fifteen districts, they are sure of thirteen, and the Democrats cannot be certain of but five, and that therefore the Greeley coalition do not have a very cheerful outlook in Ohio. It is true they claim a great deal more. A recent letter in the *Tribune* allows the Republicans the Sixth, Eighth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth, and gives the Greeleyites the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth, leaving the Second, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth in doubt, with the chances of success, of course with the coalitionists. This extraordinary result is attained by the simple process of peopling the districts by myriads of suppositious Greeley Republicans. The Democrats have played the usual game of allowing the Greeley Republicans the nominee in every district having a Republican majority, but have been careful to have one of their own party up in every district where his election is certain. This was supposed to be very adroit, as it was alleged that the apostate Republicans would get many votes from former political friends and with the Democratic strength might be elected. But the Greeley Republicans are beginning to see that while they have been given all the chances the Democrats have taken all the certainties, and there is much bitterness in consequence. Hard work and plenty of it can give the Republicans certainly fifteen, possibly seventeen of the members, but without such work they will get not more than thirteen, and some of them by a close shave. As I close I hear of indications that Ohio is about to be "shaken up," that done, everything is safe.

R. C.

POMPEII AND VESUVIUS.

Discovery of Oil in the Ruined City—Sympathetic Eruption of a Java Volcano—Menacing Indications of a Fresh Outbreak.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes from Naples, on the 28th ult.: "I have to report a discovery which was made three weeks ago in Pompeii. A glass bottle, well closed, has been found of oil in its natural state, the first and only relic of the kind that has as yet been turned up. Eggs and fruit, and bread and grain rather over-cooked, may be seen in the museums of Naples and Pompeii, also large oil-jars, and receptacles for it in the shops; but such a discovery brings us almost into the interior of a Pompeian household. It was some precious stuff, perhaps, well sealed up in reserve for salads, which demands the finest oil. It may have been a sample. Whatever it was, it throws us into almost life-communication with the thriving family who were destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius. It has been submitted to the examination of Prof. Palmieri, who was astonished at the marvelous preservation of the liquid, pure and clear as amber, and who declared it to be olive-oil without any extraneous matter. The recipient has the form of a large bottle, similar to those which are commonly found among us from the Greek to the Roman times, and would contain about three chilogrammes of oil, equal to six or seven pounds weight. The contents are not, however, all liquid, for there is a portion, perhaps about the third part of the bottle, congealed, which has the consistency of virgin wax. Solid and inodorous, this residuum has no oleaginous matter in it, say the experts. It is, as I have said, the first time that this liquid has been found in Pompeii in such abundance and so well preserved, for the reason, perhaps, that the bottle was hermetically closed with a cork and wax. On its being moved this stopper fell into the oil in a pulverized state, as also the material with which it was covered. The examination by Prof. Palmieri was not a chemical one—this is reserved for Prof. de Luca to make, who will examine more minutely the qualities of the oil, which has rather an offensive smell, and of what that matter consists which lies at the bottom of the bottle in a congealed state.

At length some form is being given to the project for the establishment of a superior school of agriculture in Portici. The palace and gardens, one of those royal possessions in Italy lying perfectly unutilized, have been appropriated to a valuable and necessary purpose, having regard to the primitive state of agriculture in this country, and so a college or school has been formed. The Minister of Agriculture has given notice of a competitive examination for the selection of candidates to fill three chairs. These are for animal and zootechnic physiology, for the German language, and design; and the respective salaries are 5,000 lire, 3,000 lire, and 2,000 lire. Portici and Resina, as you well know, were in imminent danger during the recent convulsion of Vesuvius, and much ground in the neighborhood of the latter town was destroyed.

The Naples journals report a letter, cited by the *Journal de Genève*, and received by the Swiss Consul at Palermo, from Sourabaya, in the Island of Java. It states that on the 24th of April last, at the same time that Vesuvius was flaming forth, a volcanic eruption of the greatest violence occurred there. For twenty-four hours a shower of ashes fell on Sourabaya, producing an obscurity more intense than that occasioned by a solar eclipse, though the distance from the volcano was more than 450 chilometres. The first dispatches announced the death of 158 persons, who were killed, some by the lava, others by the boiling water which, mixing with the ashes, formed torrents of mud. During the last month Vesuvius has shown evident signs of malignity; on one day, for just half an hour, a column of smoke rose up as gigantic as that which was witnessed last April, and almost daily there is some demonstration of greater or less intensity. Prof. Palmieri has not spoken, but, judging from appearances, our mountain is not satisfied with what it has done, and is more than half disposed to break out again. Last week two young men, a Neapolitan and a Roman, whose names are judiciously suppressed, performed one of those foolhardy tricks which cost so many their lives. They ascended the mountain, accompanied by two guides, and entered the crater, but it required all the efforts of their assistants to get them out again. The only glory obtained was that they were enabled to say they were the first to commit such an act of folly since the eruption."

FOREIGN NOTES.

On Sept. 5, 448 natives of Elsass were on board the Franklin, which put into Queenstown disabled, en route for New-York. They preferred emigration to Prussian conscription.

A soldier in barracks at Lyons blew out his brains on Aug. 31, by firing his musket into his mouth. The *Petit Lyonnais* states that this man, named Lezio, had been charged, in the usual routine of duty, with the task of preparing the dinner for his company, but failed completely, and he became so affected by the jeers of his comrades that he committed suicide.

The "funeral" of Père Hyacinthe took place, according to the London *Echo*, on Sept. 5. It is the custom among Roman Catholic religious communities to consider any member that deserts them as dead, and the ceremony of burying him is gone through. This was done at the Convent of Dominicans, to which M. Hyacinthe Loyson belonged. A coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, and the customary burial service chanted. It is said the scene was "most imposing."

Mr. William Sams, the well-known theatrical agent, died at Folkestone on Aug. 31, after a short illness. He was much respected in literary and theatrical circles, and was a warm supporter of the Dramatic College, at Maybury. He had long retired from his old business in St. James'-street, but still took a lively interest in all theatrical matters, and was a steady and generous friend to poor and distressed actors.

A few days ago a fearful crime was committed at the village of Ergisch, district of Loeche, Valais. In a moment of rage, caused by drunkenness, a young man killed his father by stabbing him with a knife. The father, feeling his end to be nigh, caused his son to be brought before him, when he forgave him for what he had done, pointed out to him the surest means of escape, gave him some money, and expired a moment afterward.

The *Lancet* remarks that a great deal of agitation is going on just now in the north and north-eastern ports of England as to the supply of seamen for the mercantile marine, and the Marine Secretary of the Board of Trade is "starring it" in the provinces and delivering semi-official utterances on the subject. It is a duty to remind those interested in this question that physique is, among other things, necessary; that no care whatever is taken to find out whether healthy men are shipped; and that the clause of the Duke of Richmond's act relating to the inspection of seamen is still, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter.

The Paris *Charivari* has a pictorial hit at the impending meeting of the Emperors of Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Three eagles in a row, each wearing a crown, are seen flapping their wings and giving vent to a sort of mutually-congratulatory crow over a coming feast of good things. Perched at a little distance is a fourth eagle, representing the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, his beak hanging down, his feathers torn to shreds, and his whole aspect fallen and melancholy, while he ruefully says to himself, *C'est moi qui leur ai mis le couvert, et l'on ne m'invite plus!* "I laid the cloth for them, and they no longer invite me."

The relative mortality following great operations consecutive to wounds in recent wars was as follows: American war of secession, 42.3 per 100; England, Crimean war, 33.9 per 100; France, Crimean war, 72.6 per cent.; Italian war, 52.9 per cent. M. Leon Lefort, who collects and comments upon these figures in a recent work, finds the true cause of the frightful excess of mortality following the efforts of the French military surgeons, to numerical insufficiency of the medical staff and of hospital material, the bad organization of the service, and administrative incompetence. It must, however, be remembered that the French mortality of civil hospitals is not less excessive.

The following "sensational" narrative appears in *Le Soir*: "M. Guillaume was, two days ago, married to a young and pretty woman, with whom he was deeply in love. In the evening, after a modest wedding repast, the newly-married couple retired to their domicile in the Rue Monge. At a late hour of the night, while in total darkness, they were suddenly awakened by a noise at the door, just as daylight was commencing; and they then saw an unknown individual advancing in a threatening attitude toward their bed. 'I knew it,' he cried, in a terrible voice, and, drawing a dagger from his pocket, the stranger commenced an onslaught on the pair. A desperate struggle ensued, the consequences of which might have been fatal but for the interference of other lodgers in the house, who were alarmed by the disturbance. M. Guillaume was discovered lying on the floor, pierced with seven wounds, two of which were serious; while his wife lay by his side, also in a state of insensibility, though fortunately unhurt. The bride and bridegroom, it was discovered subsequently, had been the victims of a most unfortunate mistake. Mr. C——, a lodger in the house, who occupied an apartment similar to that of M. Guillaume, but situated in the story above, had made a mistake in coming home, and thought that he had surprised his wife in an act of infidelity. The man had been, it was said, indulging in copious libations during the evening, and to this his unfortunate error is to be attributed. Mr. C—— was arrested at once, and hopes are entertained that M. Guillaume's life may be saved."

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Times in Rockland County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Previous to the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democrats and Soreheads, the number of New-York *Tribunes* sold in our village was 464 per week; NEW-YORK TIMES 309 per week. Since the nomination the New-York *Tribune* stands 178 per week; NEW-YORK TIMES 750 per week, showing a falling off of 286 *Tribunes* and a gain of 446 TIMES. How is that for a county that "always goes Democratic?"

NYACK.

Not One of That Crowd.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to say that I have never given the least authority to any one to use my name, as I find it now used in the *Tribune*, as one of the Secretaries of the Greeley meeting in Union-square. My consent to such an arrangement was never asked. Had it been it would have been promptly refused.

Following from afar a great example, I desire to "draw out of that crowd," with which I have no sympathy.

I suppose there is no legal redress for this unprovoked and unwarrantable attempt to force a man into bad company.

Yours respectfully,

DUDLEY F. PHELPS.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1872.

A Look at the Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Greeley was never content that the NEW-YORK TIMES should exist. He was equally discontented that he was not made Postmaster of New-York under Gen. Taylor, though he seemed to his friends to decline all reward for services to his party and country. Yet for each of these assumed abuses he carried a grudge until 1854, when Raymond's election for Lieutenant-Governor, instead of himself for Governor, completed his list of grievances against his patrons, and called from him the letter of complaint; for those things and these reasons At that time, it seemed, he bargained his influence to the coterie that had already nominated Mr. Fremont, and after his letter he went off to Europe. On his return he could, with a show of plausibility, claim that it was inexpedient that Mr. Seward should be the Republican candidate in 1856, though he was everywhere its ablest statesman and acknowledged leader. Mr. Seward had not given or promised office to the designing editor.

In the Winter of 1859 and 1860, Mr. Seward was again repudiated as "unable to command the votes of the people;" and now, for an additional reason, should Mr. Seward be made President, the chances for the Presidency to one whom the people everywhere regarded as his especial friend and co-operator would not be so good—for now Mr. Greeley commenced to plot for the Presidency for himself. Until his exultant triumph at Chicago Mr. Greeley had continued to *profit* by his old-time partnership. Treachery of such a nature was beyond the popular belief, and has never, to this day, been understood by the people.

But in the Chicago Convention Greeley had been the willing dupe of secession. Without the aid he gave there, its plans had been foiled; for, with Mr. Seward a candidate, secession could not have surrendered the canvass to the party of the North, and then claimed that in the election the South had no part, and therefore could justly repudiate it. Seward would have had votes in the South. Nor could the leaders have made the ignorant believe they were voting for a negro in voting for Seward.

The leaders of Secession knew, if Greeley did not, how useful he had been to them. Therefore, since he had been their tool in defeating the nominee of the Republican Party, whose very name would have repulsed Secession, they were the more ready to be served by him, when he assumed to say for the Northern people: "Let our wayward sisters go in peace;" and to believe such influence would prevail, and that he was a type of the Yankee universal. So the war commenced.

But when Sumpter fell, and the nation rose in its might, his allies dwindled our force to the meagre seventy-five thousand, instead of half a million, and then raised the cry, on to Richmond—courting defeat.

He has not failed in insult to the people as well as treachery, since he first foreswore gratitude, and all pretense of it, toward those who helped him start the *Tribune*. That Tammany now makes him its *tool* and convenience, while he regards himself as master of the situation, is retribution both to him and those with him who instituted the rebellion. His hypocrisy is equal to theirs, and he has an aptitude in appropriating the services and belongings of others that make him fit to be their King. The Presidency has been his aim a dozen years. He sold himself for it; *not first* to Tammany.

Greeley all the time professing Republicanism! "The bid for Democratic votes" in his Portland speech; his pledges to Seymour and company in his correspondence last Fall, and his prepared editorial to support Chase, believing him about to be nominated on the platform of July, 1868, are each evidences that he is incapable of "truth to any one."

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 31, 1872.

The Republican Cause in Kansas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of the 6th inst. has reached here, and contains the dispatch generally published in the Eastern papers of that morning in regard to the platform and candidates nominated by the Republicans in this State. The person who makes up the dispatches at Topeka for the Associated Press is not a Republican, and his report is an intentionally incorrect one. The TIMES is the only New-York daily now relied upon by Republicans in the West, and you will confer a favor on us here by stating the actual facts in this case. The telegram alluded to said:

"One resolution denounced in strong terms corruption in securing official positions, and pledged the party against all candidates for United States Senator next Winter who are tainted with corruption in the past, or who attempt to use money or other improper influences in the future.

This resolution, after a long and angry debate, was struck out, and a substitute adopted pledging the party now, as in the past, in favor of the free and uncorrupt exercise of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in the Legislature. The resolutions were then adopted."

It is not true that there was a "long and angry debate" in the Convention, and the resolution, actually passed by an unanimous vote, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Kansas now, as in the past, is in favor of the free and uncorrupted exercise of the right of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in legislative elections; and it condemns in unmeasured terms the use of any corrupt policies in efforts to procure election to any elective office, and here pledges uncompromising hostility to all men who have or may use any corrupting influences to secure any position of profit or honor.

The Congressional Convention held at Lawrence on the same day passed a resolution of similar purport, and almost identical in language with the foregoing. There is no doubt about the position of the Republican Party of Kansas in regard to political corruption, and none in regard to the official action taken by both of the recent Republican Conventions. No Senator will be elected here by the use of money. The Conventions were absolutely unanimous on this point, and every candidate nominated by both Conventions stands on the same platform.

Since the dispatch alluded to contained the names of only two of the candidates nominated, I give below a full list of the Republican nominees:

For Congressmen.

D. P. LOWE. W. A. PHILLIPS. S. A. COBB.

For Presidential Electors.

C. H. LANGSTON, JOHN W. GUTHRIE,
LOUIS WEIL, J. S. MERRITT,
W. W. SMITH.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor........THOMAS A. OSBORN
For Lieutenant Governor........E. S. STOVER
For Secretary of State........WM. H. SMALLWOOD
For Auditor........D. W. WILDER
For Treasurer........J. E. HAYES
For Chief-Justice........S. A. KINGMAN
For Attorney-General........A. L. WILLIAMS
For Sup't Public Instruction........H. D. McCARTY

The majority for Grant for President, four years ago, was a little over 18,000; for Harvey for Governor, two years ago, a little over 20,000. This year we believe the Republican majority will reach 25,000. The opposition movement is pitifully weak. Nine-tenths of the immigrants take up homestead land, under the law passed by a Republican Congress, and very many of them are Union soldiers. Thus the historic strength of the Republican Party in Kansas is stoutly maintained.

K.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,

AND

Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,

The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, for reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Second—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $2,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,) and the net profit on this work alone will be over $400,000. The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $500,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the first of December, 1871, a total of 12,127 feet of bridges, 10 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $2,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the first of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,489 14, or at the rate of $224,089 38 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestionable integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS,

No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

COOK COUNTY 7s.

CHICAGO PARK 7s.

Full particulars on application.

For sale by

GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 323 BROADWAY.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds made by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, said deed dated 1st of November, 1870, we Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South-st.

Notice is given hereby that the interest on these will cease on the day of October next.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, WM. L. COGSWELL, Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE

THE

CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is STRAIGHT AND LEVEL, MUCH SHORTER, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago tonnage to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Road, and it will be finished at the earliest practicable period.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.

THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 32 Wall-st.

WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.

GEO. F. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 5 Waverley-place.

LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 48 Broad-st.

FREDK KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.

S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplanck, White Plains.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 224 East 23d-st.

THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.

LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 324 Broadway.

WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.

SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 183 Broadway.

JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.

C. H. MEDAY, No. 543 Washington-st.

ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.

JULIEN L. MYERS, of Lawrence, Myers & Co., No. 23 South William-st.

S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 34 Cliff-st.

JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.

WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 120 West 23d-st.

CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.

OSCAR SMEDBERG, Commissioner, No. 45 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.

JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.

SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.

Temporary office, No. 183 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 133 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER, WILLIAM MILES.

CHOICE TEN PER CENT. BONDS

and

NEW-YORK TOWN SEVEN PER CENTS.

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO INVESTORS.—HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 Wall-st., New-York, have for sale choice mortgage railroad bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest in gold at 90 and accrued interest. Also, bonds of first-class cities North and South, bearing 8 per cent. interest at 90 to 101½ per cent.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-Annual Interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

REVENUE STAMPS, ALL KINDS, IMPERFECT; also stamped documents, as checks, stock and other certificates, insurance policies, &c.; mutilated currency (at low rates) bought by DAVID H. ANTHONY, 44 Wall-st.; P. O. box 4,456.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE

AND

REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully Equipped Railway, 228 miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully Equipped, extending centrally through one of the Richest and most Populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote [at] all elections. By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, (four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps, with full particulars, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial Agents of the Company.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best [illegible] and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,200,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,000,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. R. GUION, [illegible] CLARK, DODGE & CO., [illegible] LUCKMAN, [illegible] & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK, [illegible] OF BOSTON, HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides the right of way the Company owns 25,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 3,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 11th day of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN OF OVER TEN YEARS experience as book-keeper, cashier, correspondent, &c., in first-class houses, of neutral European experience; competent, and in every way trustworthy, desires position of secretary or treasurer in some corporation, or similar, active, responsible and permanent position in some first-class house; would invest in a good establishment; unquestionable references given. Address E. K., Box [illegible] Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes $194,319,052

Annual production is $1,492,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BY HENSHAW & BROTHERS.

At Merchants' Exchange Reading-Room Boston, at 12 o'clock M.,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

$450,000

(Four-hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars) in

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

WATER LOAN,

5 PER CENT. BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,

Redeemable in 1900, Principal and Interest Payable in

GOLD COIN.

COUPONS ATTACHED FOR SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN GOLD.

Payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the National Revere Bank, Boston.

A sinking fund is created for the payment of the same, and if desired the Bonds may be Registered for payment of principal and interest, at the City Treasury, Providence, R. I. Every inhabitant of the City of Providence, R. I., is holden in his real estate for this indebtedness.

Will be sold for Currency, for principal and accrued interest. If desired by the purchaser the accrued interest will be anticipated in GOLD.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in the country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

DIRECTORS.

Emil Sauer, Gen. John A. Dix, Thomas W. Pearsall, Wm. Miles, George F. Pollen, Leopold Schmidt, Frederick Kuhne, S. S. Marshall, Samuel Leggett, Thomas Varker, Wm. H. Cox, Samuel L. Parsons, John W. Dix, C. H. Meday, A. S. Cameron, Julien L. Myers, S. Morris Locke, James C. Courter, Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Charles A. Silliman, Oscar Smedberg, James Gordon Bennett, Sylvanus F. Jenkins, Frederick E. Fowler.

Samuel Leggett, President; John W. Dix, Vice-President; Samuel L. Parsons, Secretary.

Temporary Office—No. 183 Broadway.

The books for subscription to the capital stock are now open at the German American Bank, No. 133 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER, WM. MILES, Commissioners.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, CONN., Sept. 5, 1872.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock M. The poll will be open from 12½ to 1½ o'clock M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 25th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st. Investment securities a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of October next. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 19 to Oct. 1. S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 15th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 3 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. TRACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT. Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14, 1872.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1872, for the supply of wrought and cast-iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the United States Landing Pier, or at the railroad station at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required in this letting about one million fifty-three thousand and two hundred and forty pounds of hammered iron, one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred pounds of rolled-iron, and ninety-two thousand six hundred and fifty pounds of cast-iron.

Drawings can be seen at this office, where specifications and other information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron." J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 17, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. Oct. 21, 1872, for the repair of the Quartermaster's Dock at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office. Payment on completion of work, which must be within thirty (30) days after execution of contract.

Contract must be entered into with bond, with two (2) sureties in one-quarter the amount of the contract within seven (7) days after the acceptance of the proposal, and a guaranty to that effect accompany each proposal. R. N. BATCHELDER, Major and Quartermaster United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1872.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 30th day of October, 1872, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

20,000 bushels State Oats.

300 tons Timothy Hay.

30 tons hand-thrashed Rye Straw.

All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay and straw, on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of November, 1872.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster United States M. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, in duplicate, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872, for the delivery, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of 60,000 pairs Army Woolen Stockings, to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 28¼ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.

Adopted July 1, 1872.

4:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:30 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 10:30 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.

11:00 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

4:00 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.

4:00 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

5:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

6:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872, TRAINS WILL LEAVE ROOSEVELT AND GRAND STREET FERRIES AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M.—Mail to Patchogue, via stage to Fire Place.

10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

1:00 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon until Oct. 1.

3:30 P. M.—Express to Patchogue, stage to Fire Place.

4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.

5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Far Rockaway. All trains connect with Hempstead.

WALTER HOMAN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $[illegible]

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

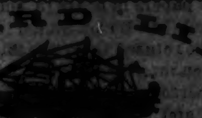
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.



CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Cuba	Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia	Sat'day, Sept. 21
Scotia	Wed'sday, Sept. 25	Algeria	Sat'day, Sept. 28
Java	Wed'sday, Oct. 2	Parthia	Sat'day, Oct. 5
China	Wed'sday, Oct. 9	Calabria	Sat'day, Oct. 12
Russia	Wed'sday, Oct. 16	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Oct. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC ....Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.

ATLANTIC ....Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.

OCEANIC ....Oct. 12, 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.

CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Oct. 3, 7 P. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 5, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
India	Sept. 21	Tyrian	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Iowa	Oct. 2
Australia	Oct. 5	Alexandria	Oct. 9
Columbia	Oct. 12	Britannia	Oct. 16
Europa	Oct. 19	Caledonia	Oct. 23
Anglia	Oct. 26	Olympia	Nov. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMSON....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

HOLLAND, BRAGG....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage ....$75 and $65, currency

Steerage ....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 21

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, Oct. 5

FRANCE........DAURE....Saturday, Oct. 19

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN....Sept. 25, at 12 M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with Steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freights and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Sept. 19.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Sept. 21.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 317 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

TOUR ROUND THE GLOBE.

Mr. Thomas Cook, the well-known tourist of No. 98 Fleet-st., London, will leave Liverpool, by steamer Oceanic of the White Star line on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, with a party of ladies and gentlemen for a tour round the globe.

The route from New-York will be via Niagara Falls, Chicago, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Suez Canal, Brindisi, Mount Cenis and London, with arrangements for

THE NILE AND PALESTINE.

Fare for the entire round, first class, with sixty days' hotel, $1,500, gold.

Thirty days' tent and saddle life in Palestine.

Twenty days on Nile to first cataract and back; $800, gold, additional.

Several Americans will join the party at New-York and Chicago.

For further information apply to E. M. JENKINS, Allegheny, Penn., American Representative of Thos. Cook & Son, who is authorized to book passengers for this tour.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son will open an office in New-York, under the firm name of COOK, SON & JENKINS, in January next, for the sale of Cook's tourist tickets to all parts of Europe and the East.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM ....Sept. 23

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR ....Oct. 23

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ....Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 19.

MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 26.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman....Thurs., Sept. 19.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)....Wed., Sept. 25.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)....Wed., Oct. 2.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood ....Wed., Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. R. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 329 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets to be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 13th	11:30 A. M.	Friday, 13th	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 14th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th	8:00 A. M.
Monday, 16th	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th	7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 19th	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 20th	6:00 A. M.	Friday, 20th	10:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers, SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO. Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSENAH daily at 3 P. M. except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, St. Lake, H'straw, Gr. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, Sing Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 4, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave, daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 27 East River at 3, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at [illegible] and 35th-st. at [illegible] P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:45 noon and 10 at night.

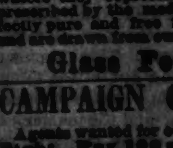
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED

THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders for and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-gallons.

Glass Fountains Only.

CAMPAIGN GOODS FOR 1872.

Agents wanted for our campaign goods. Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit. Now is the time. Send at once for descriptive circulars and price lists of our fine steel engravings of all the candidates, campaign biographies, charts, photographs, ribbons, campaign badges, flags and everything suited to the times. Ten dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $2. Address MOORE, GOODSPEED, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPLETE SET of circular mill saws, planer, &c., in good order. Just the machinery for cutting heavy lumber. Address immediately, R. A. B., No. 60 White-st.